

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES
UPON THE
LUNATIC AND IDIOT ASYLUMS
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,
1891.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO:
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OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, November, 1891.

The Honorable


SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:—

I have the honor to submit herewith the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1891.

I have the honor to be
Your Honor's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.



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TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

ASYLUMS FOR INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

In submitting the Annual Report upon the Asylums for the insane and idiotic in Ontario for the year ending September 30th, 1891, I would call attention to the constantly increasing number of the insane population of the Province, as shown by the returns from the several institutions, from which the following statistical tables relating thereto are compiled :

During the year ending September 30th, 1890, there were 666 patients admitted, and for the year under report there were 928, showing an increase of 262. The average daily number of patients in residence also shows an increase of 240, the number for the former year being 3,266 and for the latter 3,506. The numbers remaining in residence at the close of these years respectively were 3,318 and, 3,468, being an increase of 150.

In view of the steadily increasing number of the insane the consideration of what is the most satisfactory and economical system for providing for their accommodation and care continues to be a subject of great interest ; and not only in this Province, but in the neighbouring States of the Union and Great Britain also these and kindred questions are still engaging the attention of alienists, scientists and philanthropists, with a view to improving the methods and systematizing the efforts made in behalf of this afflicted class. As a primary matter for consideration the responsibility of the State for the care of this portion of the population as wards of the Government has for some time past been very fully discussed.

In the States of New York, Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Dakota and South Dakota the principle of State care has been established as against that of county care, and in Ohio it is understood that the State cares for all its insane whether rich or poor, and has abolished all the distinction of public and private patients on account of indigence or other circumstances. But in Wisconsin "the antithesis of this is found, for in that State the county care system is maintained and seems to be entrenched behind a strong public sentiment." In New York State, after a long period of trial, the county care system has been abolished by the appointment of a "State Commission in Lunacy," and the Commission in their second Annual Report state that :

"After an agitation which continued for many years, the Legislature, in 1890, by the enactment of chapter 126 of the laws of that year, passed what is now known as the 'State Care Act.' This statute in most of its features simply reaffirmed a policy which was entered upon twenty-five years ago. The Act of 1842 had legally assumed that after a certain lapse of time, and under certain circumstances, insanity becomes an incurable disease ; it provided that after patients had been under treatment in the Utica State Lunatic Asylum for a greater or less length of time they might practically be declared incurable and be removed to the poor-house. Under the operation of this statute, which no one will now venture to call beneficent or humane, the chronic insane poor were returned from the State Lunatic Asylum to the various poor-houses of the State. As

may be imagined, the condition of these people simply became lamentable, and from that time to 1865 the agitation for the better care and treatment of these insane was constantly kept up."

The Commission also state in the same report, "That no great or enduring improvement in the management of these institutions or in the cost of their maintenance can reasonably be looked for until they are put under more efficient and thorough central supervision by the State."

Many reasons are advanced by the Commission in favour of the State rather than County jurisdiction in supervising the asylums or hospitals of the State. In support of their views they state as follows :

"Boards of Managers or Trustees have local jurisdiction and a local function only and act without reference to any institution or interest of the State except the single one for which they were specially chosen to act, a fact which has often been brought forcibly to the knowledge of legislators when appropriations were sought." And in this connection another disability of material import is stated as follows : "That instead of each Board of Management reporting to the Legislature the reports should be made to the Commission which might thereby be enabled to make one comprehensive report covering the entire field of hospital service, to the end that the Legislature may consider the whole subject at once and act intelligently toward all instead as now treating each separately."

The Commission also report that "Various evils and defects in the management of State hospitals have arisen through lack of proper State supervision," and among those enumerate "that assistant physicians should be trained and familiarized with the work under uniform methods that they may be transferable from one institution to another, thus avoiding the risk of getting into the ruts of official routine."

In addition to such reasons, the Commission cite as evidence of the superiority of State to county care of the chronic insane, "That the death-rate is much lower in the State hospitals than in the county institutions" owing, presumably, to the good food, good clothing, comfortable beds, pure air, and good treatment furnished under the former system, and the inferior or bad provision made for patients under the county system, of which a forcible illustration is afforded in a case where "They (the Commissioners) found a small, ill-adapted and poorly equipped building in use for the insane situated less than twenty-four feet from the poor-house and closely related to the same in its management. This so-called County Asylum had about forty patients. They were cared for by a keeper, his wife and a hired girl. These three overworked people were obliged to look after the meals and comforts of forty helpless insane." But it is added to their credit that they did the best they could, exerting every means in their power to make the best use of the few facilities they had. "The patients were given two meals a day, breakfast at 9 a.m., and a combination of dinner and supper at 4 in the afternoon. At night a portion were locked in slatted rooms, others, women, were taken to the attic or garret to sleep where no artificial heat was supplied, and a woman was found locked in a chair to prevent her soiling the place. The institution was entirely without fire protection, and the medical attendant was an aged physician living miles away, who visited at the discretion of the Superintendent and received as compensation \$1 for each visit. This provision appears to have cost the county at the rate of \$1.25 per week per capita." And in many other features showing the "wretched care" received, the Commission wonders how it could have cost so much.

Among other recommendations regarding this institution the Commission urged better fire protection, but before attention was paid to their wishes both the poor-house and the Asylum buildings were destroyed by fire and a number of the inmates perished in the flames. These and many other reasons and evidences submitted in this most satisfactory and valuable report show the superiority of State over county control, such as the advantage of being able to judge of the administrative and economic character of each of the institutions from a comparative point of view, and the value and general effi-

ciency also of a centralized system in the management of these institutions, together with the advantage to be found in having the insane of whatever class or condition properly and humanely cared for.

With the apparent necessity for increased accommodation for the insane in this Province the enquiry was naturally raised whether or not, after a prolonged residence in the asylums, and at a time in the condition of the patients when their state might be deemed "chronic," they should not be returned to the counties from which they were received with the view of having them cared for on a more economical system, rather than provided for in more expensive establishments specially adapted as curative institutions. If, however, the foregoing history is to be taken as a sample of the treatment of the insane consigned to county care, in any case, it is obvious that the condition of the patients would not be improved, and although this may have been cited as an extremely bad case, yet the fact remains that such a condition did exist only a year or two ago in a State so advanced in respect to its institution work as N. Y., but in this case deprived of proper system or authority for carrying it out.

So far as Provincial interests are involved it is gratifying to note that the system of State or Provincial care of the insane has existed and been in operation since Confederation, and that in working it out the most gratifying results have followed, both from an economical and philanthropic point of view.

As the neighbouring state of New York may be taken to afford in most respects, as near a parallel to this Province as can be found in regard to the necessary expenditure for the maintenance of the insane, a comparison in this respect will not be out of place. In the Commission Report already referred to, the weekly per capita cost of four N. Y. State institutions is stated to range from \$4.72 to \$6.03, making an average of \$5.29 per week, and that of nine other institutions situated in seven different States of the Union range from \$3.46 to \$4.52, or an average of \$3.93 per patient. Some three years ago my colleague, the late Dr. O'Reilly, made an effort by correspondence to obtain the per capita cost of so many of the American institutions as were available, and of 78 different institutions in 40 States it was found that the same amounted to \$227.88 per annum or \$4.38 per week.

Owing to the different systems of book-keeping the report states that it is difficult to determine accurately what the cost of maintenance in some of the institutions is, but from the careful consideration given to the matter by the Commission their judgment in regard to the cost of maintenance is no doubt correct and accurately estimated when they fixed the sum to be paid by the several counties to the State institutions for the maintenance of patients.

After intimating that the Commission were required to fix a uniform rate to be collected from the different counties, and that the Willard and Binghampton hospitals were specially established for the care of the chronics and would therefore be at less cost for the maintenance of their patients, the report states as follows: "The Commission having these things in view, and also considering the destructive tendencies of the insane and the greater amount of treatment and attention required by them in the earlier stages of their disease, decided to fix a sliding scale, and after correspondence and discussion, provided that such of the insane as had been in continuous custody for a period of three years or less should pay, including clothing and breakage, a sum amounting to \$4.25 per week, while such of the insane as had been in continuous custody for a longer period than three years should pay a sum amounting to \$2.50 per week. These prices would leave the conditions almost exactly as they existed prior to the passage of the Act. The so called acute asylums would receive nearly as much as they received before, as likewise would Binghampton and Willard. In fixing these prices, too, the Commission had in view the removal of a source of annoyance from which it was desirable that the counties should be relieved, to wit: Charging each patient with the clothing worn and the articles of furniture or dishes broken or destroyed. The Commission satisfied itself from careful enquiry that the average charge for extras for each patient was about the same; and it found that the annoyance resulting to the counties and the work involved for the hos-

pitals in keeping a separate account for such articles were large enough to merit serious attention ; therefore in fixing a price it made an allowance of 25c. per week, which it believes will fully cover the case.

When compared with the foregoing, the cost of maintenance of the insane in the Province shows a favourable contrast ; for the past fifteen years the average cost of each of the five years has been as follows:—From 1877 to 1881 inclusive, \$132.24 ; from 1882 to 1886 inclusive, \$129.96 ; from 1887 to 1891 inclusive, \$138.61. The average cost for the whole fifteen years would therefore be \$133.60 per annum or \$2.57 per week.

These rates are, it may be noted, the full cost of maintenance, including all charges for official supervision, attendants' food, clothing and indeed every expenditure which could be properly charged to the maintenance account ; while in every case the insane have had all the benefit of continuous residence in institutions specially adapted for their curative treatment. Reference is only required to another matter to show that as a measure of economy the maintenance of all classes of patients can be accomplished at cheaper rates in large institutions than in small ones, such as would be necessary in each county. The structural requirements would alone increase the expenditure in making provision for the insane in each county irrespective of their acute or chronic condition.

In view of the many interests involved, and the important issues in treating the insane, it was thought desirable to have the views of each of the Superintendents of the Institutions in the Province on these matters ; and with the object of obtaining their opinion from uniform points of view the following questions were submitted, and in their replies which are so thoughtfully expressed, much information may be gained, and the consensus of opinion in favour of the present system should be an important factor in considering the care and treatment of the insane.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF PRISONS.

TORONTO, July 28th, 1891.

SIR,—Owing to the rapidly increasing number of the insane in the Asylums of this Province, and the necessity for adopting such measures as will secure the best results in their care and treatment, I have thought it desirable to submit some questions which I would be glad to have you answer, stating fully your reasons for the opinions expressed.

Although the Asylum accommodation has been greatly augmented within the past six or seven years, the insane population has kept pace with it, and it can only be a few months when more room will be required.

In view of this condition of matters, the question forcibly presents itself as to what will be the best and most advantageous course to pursue in the future in regard to the maintenance and supervision of the insane.

As you are aware, in some countries a distinction is made between those that are acute cases requiring special Asylum treatment with a view to their recovery, and those who are demented, partially imbecile, etc., who also require oversight and care, but would not be benefited by curative treatment. This latter class, in some countries, as you know, are provided for locally by the counties or districts under the municipal authorities.

Some of the questions, which, to my mind, are of importance in this connection, are as follows :

1st. Would it be desirable to have the quieter class of patients provided for in the several localities or counties if their supervision was thoroughly looked after ?

2nd. Would it be a feasible undertaking to organize a system for the care of the class referred to in the different counties ?

3rd. Would it, in your opinion, be an economical arrangement for the Province at large to have such a system carried out ?

4th. What number of patients in your Asylum out of a total of ——— would you consider available to be provided for locally ?

5th. What influence, if any, would the removal of the class described have on your Institution ?

6th. Would acute, violent, or paroxysmal cases be benefited thereby ; or would the influence be prejudicial ?

7th. Would the filling up of the places of those removed require a larger staff of attendants and increased expenditure in the working of the Institution with the greater number of acute cases ?

8th. In event of a system of local care and guardianship being adopted, what rules would you suggest for determining whether a patient under examination should be sent to an Asylum or to the local Institution for their safe keeping ?

9th. Would the present system of examination be sufficient to determine the question of commitment, either in the one case or in the other ; or would it be preferable to have a local or other Board of Examiners in order to determine the question ?

The importance of arranging this matter will be manifest when it is considered that patients who would be provided for locally would likely be cared for at the expense of the individual counties.

10th. In event of the present system being continued, are you or are you not of opinion that it would be more economical to have a certain sum per capita charged against each of the counties for the maintenance of the patients cared for in the large Institutions ; and if in the affirmative, for what reasons ?

These questions may suggest others of importance in connection with the matter, which I would be glad to have you incorporate with the foregoing, and give me your views on the whole.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO,

Medical Superintendent's Office, Oct. 8th, 1891.

SIR,—The questions which are contained in yours of July 29th in which you wish my opinion as to the best disposal of different classes of the insane take a very wide range.

My experience is confined to the method which at present exists in this Province, with the exception of what I have seen in the different States of the Union when on visits to them. I am strongly opposed to the municipal control of the insane. Wherever this system has been tried it has failed if the best interest of the insane is the paramount object in view. It is true poor-houses have been fairly well conducted under municipal control, but there is no parallel between them and county or divisional asylums for the insane. A large number of the poor—not being insane—can look after themselves and others, being simply under supervision.

The insane not only need oversight but also personal and constant attention by strong, able bodied, intelligent nurses not to speak of daily and constant medical supervision. This kind of superintendency is necessary for the chronic as well as for the acute cases but not to the same extent for the former class as is necessary for the latter. Any one who has to do with municipal councils knows that efficiency is always subordinate to cheapness in their consideration of expenditure for charitable purposes. The proof of this is most forcibly seen in the appended reports to the statements of commissions in lunacy, in the United States. Board of Trustees and these well qualified experts also know practically whereof they affirm. In such great communities as those of the commonwealths of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Massachusetts, the poor-house system for the insane has been tried for many years for both chronic and acute cases and it has been justly condemned.

The State Governments have stepped in and have taken absolute control, at the same time compelling the different municipalities to pay an annual tax for the maintenance of such insane as belong to each. Surely in the face of such strong protests and evidence from the neighboring States in which State and municipal control have been on trial, we have the undeniable proofs of the folly of leaving these unfortunates in the hands of municipalities no more competent to have them looked after properly than are our shrewd, intelligent and far from parsimonious neighbors. To send our insane back to the municipalities would be a retrograde measure which all who have the well being of the insane would deplore. It is to be hoped that no necessity will ever arise in this Province that will compel such a step.

There is no doubt in my own mind that the change would be a costly one, as well as inefficient, and public opinion would demand its abandonment at no distant day after its inception. The cost of looking after the insane has been reduced to a minimum in this Province if efficiency is to be considered. The average annual cost per patient ranges from \$130 to \$150. This sum includes food, clothing, wages, ordinary repairs, medicines, and such like. Of course, by the purchase of cheap goods and poor clothing this sum—per capita—could be reduced to, say, \$90 a year. This also means poor attendance and niggardliness as the low ideal aimed at. Some of the States which have abolished the poor-houses, or are about to do so for the insane do not hesitate to pay annually as high as \$250 per annum a patient and compel the counties to contribute to that extent to ensure proper supervision in the State institutions. Ontario with little more than half that outlay will surely not in a spirit of unrest take a backward step from the present excellent system.

It is also not to be forgotten that not over 20 per cent. of the chronic insane are quiet and harmless. A large number of the chronics are at times maniacal, noisy, filthy in their habits, and delusional, hence such a class would be unsafe in any but asylum structures and under such supervision as is necessary for the acute cases. With the exception of say, 20 per cent. the oversight and buildings would require to be such as exist at present for the 80 per cent. chronic or acute cases. Unless "cheap and nasty"

were aimed at, no saving could be effected in caring for the chronic insane except in about the above proportion. Even then the difference in the maintenance of the two classes would not be much, in fact too little to be taken into consideration in relation to a change of system and that of a retrograde kind. Each divisional asylum which might contain from 100 to 200 patients would need an organization as complete as a larger asylum. All the patients in the allocated districts must be admitted and cared for irrespective of mental condition. If this is not done, then all cases must go to the Provincial asylums in the first place and then be assorted and distributed afterwards to the district asylums. On the other hand, if a chronic patient should become maniacal as many such do, the county asylums must have properly constructed accommodation for such or they must be sent to the larger asylums. This would mean a constantly changing population and would in fact be unworkable, except at considerable expense.

The plan I propose instead of the above outlined system is simply a modification of our present method. Let all the insane be sent to the Provincial Asylums. In connection with such or in the neighborhood of such, let a village of cottages be constructed like those structures at Mimico, for the chronic insane. Let the superintendents select from the insane population those who are quiet and chronic and have such sent to these cottages. The transfer would be easy to and fro. Let the Government have full control. Tax each county for its own insane sent to the asylums and compel the counties to provide for their own insane at a *per capita* cost,—if not the whole expense, at least the half of it—for the present, until the counties were educated to do their whole duty in the premises.

Another serious objection to county asylums is want of proper supervision. That is one of the weak spots in such an arrangement as no half a dozen inspectors could see to it, that the executive work was properly performed and that the insane were kindly cared for. Suppose that the counties were grouped together for this purpose, and that twenty-five poor-houses were erected; suppose that the municipalities had the appointment of attendants; suppose that there was no resident physician in any of them; suppose that each group of counties had supreme control of appointments and discharges as all county councils insist upon. It needs no great gift of prophecy to foretell how fraught such a system would be of untold evil to the insane. The scandals in the poor-houses of Massachusetts, New York, Illinois and Pennsylvania, not to state those of the much lauded Gheel system of "farming out" are surely evidence of danger in such a plan. There is no half way place between municipal control and provincial control that could be workable. Joint supervision always means friction and discontent.

Either one body or the other must be the master of the situation, or clashing of authority must be the result. In either case multiplicity of small asylums must mean incompetent oversight, perfunctory inspection because of numbers and distance; inadequate medical attendance; and poor structural shelter for such a class.

This is the experience where such a system prevails. The local asylums could not be run any more cheaply than are our Provincial Asylums unless a lower dietary, poorer clothing and cheaper service were the rule. Having respect to efficiency this could not be done. In respect to commitment it would be necessary to adopt the same system which at present prevails in that respect; not the cumbersome and intricate warrant system, but simply the certificates of two legally qualified medical men, as under the ordinary process existing in this Province.

That presupposes that the insane are sent directly to these local asylums, and these local physicians must determine which patients are chronic and which are curable; which shall be sent to the large asylums for cure and which will be sent to the county receptacles. This would complicate matters very much. In short let the present asylums as equipped be curative institutions, have near them a cottage system like we have at Mimico; send from time to time to such, the quiet chronics to make room in the central hospitals for recent cases. Let there be absolute Government control of all such institutions as at present existing. Let the counties contribute in part or in whole towards the maintenance of the insane sent from each central asylum at a fixed *per capita* cost and in this way the public exchequer would be relieved without the changing of the present.

system which has worked so well for so many years. The cost to the taxpayer would be the same in either case, only the central Government would not be called upon to contribute so largely to this object as at present. These statements of well known practical men residing in different parts of the United States might be added to indefinitely. All condemn municipal control of the insane either in poor-houses or in so-called district asylums. They hold that such a class cannot be looked after properly except by direct supervision and control through the State agency. Mere inspection is not enough, there must be governmental superintendency to warrant successful operation.

Were a small asylum erected in the west near London on the cottage plan, and one east near Kingston on the same plan as at Mimico, at say, a maximum cost of \$250 a patient for structural shelter and on a small scale at first, these would be all that would be needed for many years to come. Eight cottages for each of these and eight more at Mimico would provide all the accommodation needed for twenty years to come. It is to be remembered that our present asylums provide annually for about 450 patients to fill the places of those who are discharged and die. This accommodation would be in addition to that furnished in any new structures which might be erected. It needs little experience of county councils to know that they would not erect divisional asylums were "be it enacted" to that effect put on the statute book so that virtually the Provincial Government would require to erect asylums under any system.

I herewith append the opinions of well known Commissioners and asylum Officers who know whereof they affirm from practical observation and experience. I know of no opposition to these views and dozens of such condemnatory views might be added.

REPORT OF EDWARD W. FOSTER, COMMISSIONER, STATE OF NEW YORK, 1888.

"I am of the opinion that if the superintendents of the different counties in our State would make it a rule, not to be broken or evaded, to send every acute case of insanity to hospitals for treatment, and every violent, dangerous or filthy chronic case to the asylum, where they could receive expert attendance, the question in regard to the care of the insane would be very much simplified, and expenses measurably reduced. A very great obstacle in the discharge of the duties devolving upon keepers in our poor-houses, is the care of the very filthy, some of whom are insane, some idiots, some insane idiots, and some hopelessly obstinate and lazy.

Of such, a sample can be found in almost every poor-house; that they are there, makes neatness almost a marvel, and quiet comfort an impossibility. Any law which will congregate these people in one institution, and remove them from all company or presence of the unfortunate and respectable poor, would do more toward making our poor-houses what they ought to be than any other action which at present is suggested."

Dr. C. P. BANCROFT, Medical Superintendent of the New Hampshire State Asylum, U.S. gives his views on the new State law now in operation in that State, as follows:—

"The new law passed by the last Legislature, establishing a commission of lunacy, is a step in the right direction, and is an indication that the State has taken a higher attitude concerning the nature and treatment of insanity. State supervision of the insane was recognized in England some years ago as a wise and just provision. Experience in England and in other States in this country has demonstrated the fact that the poor insane should be the wards of the State. It is quite evident that this unfortunate class will receive more intelligent care, and be more certain of their rights, when under the direction of a Board of Commissioners, selected by the highest authority in the State, from men best qualified by previous training and experience to serve in such a capacity.

"Finally, the assumption by the State of the financial support of such patients as are considered by the Commissioners of lunacy suitable cases for remedial treatment, relieves the towns and counties of a burden that might prevent their co-operation and thus render the Act inoperative. State supervision of the insane is founded upon a recognition by the State of the character of insanity. No other disease so completely incapacitates a man for the performance of the ordinary duties of life. When the reason and judgment are overthrown, the individual is as helpless as a ship at sea without rudder or helmsman. A person thus afflicted may become entirely incapable of self-support, or worse still, the victim of the selfishness and rascality of others, who are willing to take an unfair advantage of his helplessness. In other diseases, the patient is not deprived of intelligence. In insanity, the light that directs the course of life becomes clouded or extinguished so that another's guidance is rendered necessary. It is obvious that the highest governing power—that the State itself—should receive this most important and delicate task of caring for these, its most helpless citizens.

"The Act, therefore, passed by the Legislature of 1891 is one fraught with good for the future welfare of the insane of New Hampshire.

"The passage of this Act has imposed new burdens and responsibilities upon this institution,—the only State hospital for the insane in New Hampshire. It is important that this asylum, which, in accordance with the provisions of the Act referred to, becomes the remedial institution to which the State sends its helpless insane whom it considers susceptible of assistance and relief, be equipped with every means for the amelioration of the insane that has been recognized as valuable by the most recent medical science.

"It is important that no petty parsimonious spirit should deter the State from doing its duty towards this, its only public asylum; and the same spirit should prompt the management of the institution to recommend and adopt every remedial agency that science and recent experience may suggest."

DR. STEARNS, Medical Superintendent, Hartford Retreat, Conn., U.S., says in his report :—

"I have been led to the above line of remarks from a conference with persons especially interested in securing some extensions to present accommodations of the State, and recognizing the undesirability of further additions to present hospital, the question arises, may not the larger towns or counties of the State erect institutions each one for itself ?

In reference to this character of provision for the insane it may be said that it has been tried in many places, but, so far as I know, with uniformly unfavorable results. It is in view of this fact that the State of New York has recently decided to abolish all such hospitals and make provision by erecting such as shall be exclusively under the care of the State. It has been found that it is impracticable to conduct such institutions economically and at the same time have them such as are required for the interest and proper care of the inmates. It is not an easy task to conduct efficiently any public institution in which considerable numbers of persons are to be provided for and employed; and especially is this true in reference to the insane. But may not some of the insane be boarded out in groups or by individuals under the care of those who may find it for their interest to look after them. This plan has also been tried extensively with the likelihood of what results may be inferred from the reports of two of the officers of the State whose duty is to ascertain their condition, but who had no authority to interfere with the existing arrangements. One of these commissioners reports that two insane persons were found employed in farm work with a ball and chain attached to prevent their escape.

It is not reported whether this prescription was used both day and night or during the day only. Many others were found in highly objectionable conditions. I will quote from the statement of the other commissioner his own words. "At Tariffville we found

about ten who were either insane or imbecile. They ought not to be there, it is no proper place for these feeble persons, and it is an outrage upon humanity, a disgrace upon our Christianity, that they are there at all. We will not be silent nor smooth this matter over with pleasant words and end with saying, "this is all very well for them." It is not well for them, and no one with the love of God in his heart can honestly say it.

We shed our tears over the distant and repulsive Fijii Islander and mourn the wrongs of the barbarous Sioux Indian, but here, right here, in this Christian commonwealth are men and women kept day after day by the authority of the State in a condition which would shame a savage or tingle the cheek of an infidel,—and it should not be forgotten that brutal men and brutal women, and sometimes, too, those who would shudder, if such terms were applied to them, are guilty of the most intolerable cruelty to the insane in their management of them or in their efforts to carry out a fanatical idea that these persons should be made to mind. Such cruelties, if committed in an asylum, would arouse the land."

My experience during the last twenty years among the insane and their relatives, and those in care of them outside of asylums, enables me to confirm the above statement. How many similar cases may be found to-day within the borders of the State may be inferred from the past, and from our knowledge of the tendencies of human nature when under the influence of selfish interests.

It should, however, in justice to the latter system, be added that its dangers are greatly lessened; if the patients so placed are under the care and protection of a commission of State officers whose duty it shall be to select a home, visit, and carefully supervise their condition at frequent intervals. In absence of any such commission or with it, I am sure there can be no doubt that the proper course for the State in this matter is to erect another institution for the insane which shall be located in the south-west portion of the State."

NECESSITY FOR SEPARATING ACUTE FROM CHRONIC CASES IN HOSPITALS.

One of the most essential conditions to successful hospital treatment of insanity is a thorough classification or separation of various degrees and cases of mental disorder and degeneration from each other, so that not only shall the institution be administered conveniently and economically, but that curative and remedial effort shall not be hampered and limited by the necessarily unfavorable reaction of some mental states upon others. In order to effect classification, hospitals are divided into separate wards, or according to more recent advance in medical knowledge, into distinct cottages, each occupied by a class selected so as to place all under the most favorable conditions for recovery, or, failing that, for comfortable maintenance. It stands to reason that in the over-crowded hospitals it is impossible to secure this important result. In the present condition of our State hospitals, it is feared that Pennsylvania, the birth-place of advanced care for the insane, will fall behind her sister States in the proportion of cases cured and restored to the commonwealth as useful producers.

With one exception—the Norriston Hospital—all our State hospitals were constructed upon a generally uniform plan, formulated upon medical opinion which more recent knowledge fails to endorse. They all provided originally for a fair classification of cases, but are so limited in space and design, that the acute or curable and improvable, and the chronic or incurable insane, are mingled together in each sub-division or class, to

the great detriment of the former, whose restoration is hampered, and indeed, often prevented, by enforced association and continuous contact with those who have passed the limit of probable restoration. The acute are discouraged and disheartened by the appearance, noise and speech of the chronics, from whom they quickly learn many evil habits, and adopt many dangerous and often fatal propensities. The acute are heard to allude with horror to the condition of their chronic companions, dwelling most painfully upon the imminent probability of soon becoming hopelessly lost to home, friends and society, and of living the remainder of their lives in similar seclusion.

Like begets like, and, as the population of any hospital for the insane is chiefly chronic, the acute or curable being a relatively limited number scattered through the various wards, this enforced evil association must rob society of many a useful and productive citizen by placing him in daily contact with those who mar his chance for recovery. Humanity demands that the most enlightened policy be applied to the restoration of the curable insane, which would be materially promoted by separating the chronic from the curable, in distinctly separate institutions. Mr. Letchworth, Commissioner for N.Y., says :

“ Past experience, it seems to me, has demonstrated that large mingled institutions are not effective agencies in the care of insanity. In many particulars the requirements of the acute insane are more exacting than those of the chronic. These include special structural arrangements, very close medical attention, a large corps of specially qualified attendants, and a prescribed diet. If a standard of care suitable to the necessities of the acute insane is adopted by a large institution receiving both acute and chronic cases, it is unnecessarily expensive for the chronic insane ; if a standard is made only comfortable to the needs of the chronic, it is insufficient for the acute insane ; and it has been found difficult to counteract the tendency towards a uniform standard of care of both classes under the same administration.”

The special economic features of this proposed plan, whereby the State could be saved the annual expenditure of much revenue, will be shewn in another portion of this statement.

INEXPENSIVE CHARACTER OF BUILDING FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

Plans for hospital construction in this country, and particularly in Pennsylvania, have in the past been strongly influenced by certain resolutions or propositions adopted and published by the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Hospitals for the Insane, in 1851-52, and re-affirmed by the same in 1876.

However beneficent in attention and sufficient for the purpose originally designed, the subsequent reaffirmation of these principles and their adoption,—not, however, without dissent—occurred at a period when the subject of the better hospital provision for the insane had outgrown all former limitations and urgently demanded a more extended policy. With the exception of the State hospital at Norristown, all of those existing were constructed in accordance with these propositions, which prescribed for the erection of a central administration building, with wing or wards continuous with it, extending on either side, each wing sufficient for eight classifications of patients ; the wings respectively for males and females. As 250 patients was the limit then fixed as the extreme capacity of any hospital or asylum, and it was, of course, impossible to limit any State hospital to such proportions, the general plan prevailed, in the absence of a better, in building the latter, but the capacity was extended so as to accommodate from 600 to 700 patients each ; additional wards having been erected from time to time, as the local demand for the

hospital accommodation increased. However sufficient this plan may have been considered, as applied to 250 patients, its extension to the requirements of the State hospitals has yielded unsatisfactory results in the vast and unnecessary expenditure of public funds for rearing palatial structures in which special adaptiveness to hospital purposes was sometimes sacrificed to a sense of the picturesque; in which actual living room was wasted in vast staircases, spacious halls, ceilings from 18 to 22 feet in height, etc. These institutions are characterized by unnecessarily elegant and expensive centers of administrative buildings and by long, straight, cheerless wards, having small lodging-rooms and dormitories opening into the same on either side; having a small ward dining-room in each corridor, and in many other particulars far behind modern ideas of proper hospital construction; being inconvenient to administer and so planned as to but partially fulfil the purpose for which they were erected. They cost anywhere from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per bed and accommodate, for the sum expended, a relatively small number of insane. Almost all the hospitals in the United States built prior to 1876, were upon this plan, but shortly after the reaffirmation of the propositions, a reaction set in in favor of larger hospitals, better adapted to the cure and comfortable care of the insane, of less expensive construction; and two stories in height, less showy architecturally, but far more comfortable and easier to administer and providing for the better classification of cases, but yet open to the serious objection of retaining the chronic in contact with the curable insane. The hospitals are planned as segregated groups or detached blocks of ward buildings, communicating with the administrative block and with each other by covered ways, of which the State hospital at Norristown is an example; or as a system of cottages, totally separated but grouped near the center building, each accommodating a classification, of which the hospital at Kankakee is a type.

Of these two plans the latter is more advanced, as it involves the idea of the family or home community, and precludes the pernicious massing of a mixed population of insane, but both involve the contact of the curable with the incurable insane, which is a serious objection. Since it must be conceded that, under existing conditions, the true hospital or curative feature is partially lost and the asylum or mere detentive feature prevails, then why further increase the accommodation by building expensive hospitals merely or chiefly for the safe detention of chronics who do not require hospital treatment? As has been shown, the preponderating population crowding our hospitals are chronics, the majority of whom are in fair bodily health, able to work, but probably hopelessly insane. These should be congregated in a large asylum. Two thousand would be easily and far more economically lodged, clothed, fed and worked than a less number, but 2,000 would be probably the proper limit.

Groups of detached buildings, two stories in height, comprising an administrative centre with offices and lodging rooms for officers, associated dormitories, congregate refectories or dining-halls, day rooms, amusement halls, work shops—where weaving, spinning, machine knitting, basket making, tailoring, shoemaking, etc., could be carried on,—a chapel, infirmaries, etc. Such an asylum could be built at a cost, not much exceeding \$200 per bed, or \$400,000 for 2,000 patients. The asylum should be situated upon a large tract of arable land which would be farmed by inmates."

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF WARREN HOSPITAL, PENNSYLVANIA 1890.

This and like considerations led the Legislature of the State of New York, in 1890, to enact a law which had for its object the care and treatment of all the insane of the State in hospitals specially provided for the purpose. The State Lunatic Asylum at Utica was opened in 1843, and with that exception all the others have grown up within

the last twenty-five years, and instead of almshouses being crowded in the past with a class of people known as harmless chronic insane, or demented, incurable, and simply cared for until released by death, they will now be placed in hospitals for treatment, on the humane theory that a cure is possible in all cases.

Keeping the insane in almshouses is a step in advance of the old theory that to be called insane means to be possessed of an evil spirit, and that the victim was unfit to associate with human beings, but does not meet the demands of our advanced civilization on the subject; and the people of New York, through their legislature, are to be commended for their action in this direction. The sooner the people of the several states realize that what we term insanity is a condition special to itself alone and requiring special care and treatment, the better it will be for the people at large, and also for that unfortunate class which for the want of a better term are classed as lunatics and insane. The abuses portrayed by Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, in his first annual report of the State Commission in Lunacy, in 1889, for the State of New York, show the dangers to that unfortunate class by leaving them in the keeping of irresponsible and ignorant stewards of almshouses and their attendants, and call loudly for legislation in every state in the Union for protection to a class that we will always have with us, and whose environments in most instances are through no fault of their own. The report of Dr. MacDonald is highly to be commended, and is worthy of perusal by every intelligent reader.

On the question of keeping the insane in almshouses, and as illustrative of what has already been said, we cannot refrain from introducing one of the many illustrations taken from Dr. Willard's report to the Legislature of New York in 1864, and quoted by Dr. MacDonald in his report, which reads as follows :

"In some of these buildings the insane are kept in cages and cells, dark and prison-like, as if they were convicts, instead of the life-weary, deprived of reason. They are in numerous instances left to sleep on straw, like animals, without other bedding, and there are scores who endure the piercing cold and frost of winter without either shoes or stockings provided for them; they are pauper lunatics, and shut out from the charity of the world, where they could at least beg shoes. Insane, in a narrow cell, perhaps without clothing, sleeping on straw or in a bunk, receiving air and light and warmth only through a diamond hole through prison-like doors, bereft of sympathy and of social life, except it be with a fellow lunatic, without a cheering influence or a bright hope for the future. . . . The violent have only to rave and become more violent and pass the time in madness in their miserable apartments. These institutions afford no possible means for the various grades of the insane. The old and the young, the timid and the brazen, the feeble and the violent, are herded together without distinction in respect to the character or degree of their madness, and the natural tendency is for all to become irretrievably worse.

"In some violent cases the clothing is torn and strewed about the apartments, and the lunatics continue to exist in wretched nakedness, having no clothing, sleeping on straw, wet and filthy with excrement, and unchanged for several days. Can any picture be more dismal, and yet it is not overdrawn?" In the Monroe County Asylum at Rochester we were shown by Dr. Howard one of the chairs formerly used in that institution, but now preserved as a relic. It was secured to the floor, a board was hinged to one arm of the chair, and fastened to the other by means of a padlock, and rested across the lap of the patient, so that he could not possibly rise without removing the board. In this pillory the patient was kept, in a dark and poorly ventilated room, for weeks and months, with a box underneath to catch the filth from the person. We were informed by Dr. Howard that many of the patients thus kept are perfectly harmless, and are now among the best farm hands of the institution. We might go on multiplying instances of neglect and cruelty to the insane patients, but space will not permit.

REPORT OF STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, ILLINOIS, U. S., 1890.

The pecuniary and other burdens entailed by the prevalence of this misfortune must be borne in one of three ways. They must fall upon the families in which there is an insane member, or they must be assumed by the state, or they must be carried by the counties. The impolicy of allowing families with insane members to care for their own insane is admitted on all sides.

In many cases the insanity of one member of a family is the visible indication of a taint of blood in the family so afflicted, which renders them of all persons in the world the least fit to have the charge of their deranged friends. In many cases, too, there is a liability of the spread of the disease to other members of the family, through the mental contagion of association, sympathy and over anxiety. The insane are apt to conceive a violent prejudice and dislike towards their relatives, and they submit less willingly to the needed restraint and control at their hands. The care of an insane man or woman in a private family usually involves the permanent seclusion of the patient or the giving up to him the entire time of one person, thus depriving at least one able-bodied citizen of the opportunity to earn a living. The tendency of this course is to reduce a family to poverty, if not to a condition of pauperism. No one, we think, seriously advocates this plan of care, or would approve of the state assuming this attitude towards the insane of Illinois.

The question then recurs, in caring for those who cannot be properly cared for at home, who is to bear the expense of such care? The legislature alone can answer this question. If it is unwilling to collect the funds needed, through the machinery provided for the assessment and collection of taxes by the counties, so far as the taxpayers are concerned, it is evidently a matter of profound indifference to them to which account the moneys paid by them are debited.

If the state means to compel the county authorities to provide for their own insane, it owes it to the insane to see that the provision made corresponds, in all respects, to the demands of an enlightened humanity. It should fix a standard of building, including sufficient space for dormitories, day rooms and dining rooms, with all needed sanitary arrangements in the way of ventilation, heating, water supply and sewerage. It should also fix a standard of care, including personal and medical attention—both to be of the right sort—and proper occupation and recreation in and out of doors. The experience of every state in the Union has furnished too many shameful illustrations of the danger of leaving these details to be determined by the ignorance or cupidity of county and town officials. There should be a supervision by the state of the entire system of county care, which ought to be more than nominal.

Power should be invested somewhere to enforce the requirements of humanity embodied in a general statute prescribing the duties of the county boards with reference to the insane wards. If the state means to take care of the insane by its own officers and agents, it owes it to the insane, on the contrary, to make such ample provision for their care, that no application for admission to the state institutions need be denied, on the ground of want of room, and that no county will ever find it necessary to build for itself an insane hospital, or an insane department of a county almshouse.

Dr. ANDREWS, Superintendent of Buffalo State Asylum, at the meeting of the Association of Medical Superintendents of 1890, said :

“I want to say another word in commendation of the State of New York. For many years we have labored under the stigma of county institutions, and it did seem as if we were never to be free from it ; but we at last see the light, and the final result is largely due to the efforts of the Commission in Lunacy. When the commission was organised we did not know whether they would be in favor of the state care or county

care ; as in fact some of the members of the commission had been outspoken in favour of county care ; and for a time we felt a little uncertain as to what might be the action of this commission. One tour of investigation through the county houses of the State of New York was sufficient to unite the commission in their opinion in favour of state care, and when their report was delivered to the legislature early last winter, there was a ring of the true metal in it—every one of them united in favour of state care ; and to their matured work, resulting in that report, and to their united and personal labour with the legislature, we are largely indebted for the success of this measure.

“ I think, as Dr. MacDonald has expressed in his paper, that there is no question now but what this matter will go forward, and New York State, within a reasonable time, will have charge of all its insane, and have them in properly equipped institutions. I feel confident that this commission, by their persistency and intelligent way of treating the subject, will be enabled to carry through the legislature, with the aid of the superintendents and others in position in the state, the necessary appropriations to erect and equip asylums to care for all the insane of the state. I speak of this with a great deal of pride, and point to it as an example of what can be done by steady, unflagging work, in which we all have had a hand ; for none of the superintendents of state asylums have failed to throw their influence in favour of state care.”

Dr. GILMAN, Superintendent of Iowa Hospital for Insane, says :

“ I thank God that the millennium has come to the State of New York in this direction. We now need a little missionary work out west. As has been the case, or was in other older states, the rapid increase of the insane in the several states beyond the accommodations needed has caused the relegation of many of the chronic insane to the county houses throughout our state and the other states in the north-west. This has caused several of the counties to construct buildings on the grounds of almshouses for the care of the insane so returned from the state institutions. And now the question stares us in the face, how to do away with the county care of the insane, and how to place them all as they should be, under state supervision and care? Five years ago there were only eight hundred insane provided for under state supervision and care in our state hospitals. Within the past five years increased accommodation has been made for about twelve hundred more, making now nearly two thousand provided for in the state hospitals of Iowa, under state care and control.

“ Now, I come here with the earnest desire that this association should re-affirm the emphatic stand which it has taken in the past in reference to the care and provision for all the insane in the states that are represented here in this association, that they should be placed under state care ; and that, as now is the case in the State of New York, every one should be removed from the infernal dens that are before us in the shape of the county houses of several states.”

Dr. PRATT, Trustee Kalamazoo Asylum, Michigan, says :

“ I am glad to say that Michigan has not been behind in this good work. Years ago she passed an act that insane persons should not be retained in county poor-houses so long as there was room in the state hospitals for their accommodation. She has not, however, fully supplied the room. She has been somewhat slow in the erection of accommodations for all the insane, but the effort and the striving have been in the right direction. Four years ago, by concert of action between the three state hospitals—the one at Kalamazoo, at Pontiac, and at Traverse City—our state was induced to adopt a plan of increased accommodations at each state hospital by what we term the ‘ cottage-colony system ’ regarding each state hospital as a nucleus, where all the insane requiring hospital treat-

ment should receive it, and accommodating the annual accumulation of the more or less chronic insane, and those of a quieter class in outside buildings. These are much cheaper in construction and better for the patients. Here they can be more cheerfully and conveniently located for the purpose of labour—labour that is useful to the institution and useful to the patient.

“This plan has now been in operation, more or less, at all our institutions for the last four years. The result of it, so far, I can heartily commend to all who are under the same embarrassment that we were in four years ago.”

Dr. DRAPER, Superintendent Hospital for Insane, Vermont, says :

“Four years ago Vermont passed a law making all the dependent insane chargeable to the state, who had, previous to that session, been chargeable to the townships. We never had a county system in our state. Two years ago she made an appropriation and appointed a commission to establish a new hospital in the state, which is now being erected for the further accommodation of the insane of our state.”

Such opinions from state boards and eminent alienists might be quoted indefinitely, condemning in the strongest terms the system of poor-house oversight, or municipal control of the insane. I heartily endorse these statements, and hope that through no spirit of unrest will this Province take a retrograde step from its present excellent system of asylum and provincial control.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CLARK,

Medical Superintendent.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector,
Toronto.

LONDON, September 15th, 1891.

Re TREATMENT OF INSANE.

SIR,—Upon my return to the Asylum on the 10th inst, I find your circular letter of 28th of July, in *re* “Treatment of Insane” awaiting me. I am sorry that the answer to this letter has been so long a time delayed, and I shall now at once give you the best answer I can to it. I shall answer each paragraph of your circular letter separately under the number belonging to it, and make such general remarks as seem called for in the concluding part of my letter.

1. Speaking broadly, little would be gained by “county care,” and much might be lost. More inspectorial supervision would be necessary, and it might not be possible to guard in every case against untrained, inefficient caretakers. The money saved (if the patients were properly cared for) would be nothing or a mere nothing.

2. It would, of course, be possible, but I think it would be a step backwards.

3. I do not think it would.

4. Out of the (in round numbers) 950 patients at present in this Asylum, probably, at least 300 could be sufficiently well cared for in county houses.

5. The removal of the quiet chronic class from this Asylum would produce a marked change in the conditions of management.

6. The more acute cases remaining after the more chronic were removed would not be benefited by the change—their surroundings would not on the whole be so favourable, as a community of quiet chronic insane make a most favourable environment for the more acute cases.

7. If 300 of my quiet chronic cases were replaced by 300 relatively acute cases, that would mean (1) more work to do, and (2) less people to do it, as the most quiet and rational of my patients do an immense amount of work. Should the change be made, a considerable addition to the staff would be required in order to keep the institution in all respects up to its present level of efficiency.

8. Only a very small percentage of lunatics could be properly cared for in the small county house *at first*, i.e., in the acute stage, and I would advise that all patients be in the first place sent to an Asylum as now—then let quiet, chronic patients (as they become such) be drafted from time to time from the Asylum to the county house. The difficulty in carrying out this plan, would be that, Asylum authorities would not want to part with quiet working patients, this hitch would have to be overcome by rigorous inspection.

Another difficulty would be encountered in the acute attacks, often severe and long continued, to which many of the quiet chronic insane are subject; provisions would have to be made in county houses for the management of patients having acute attacks, otherwise patients would have to be constantly sent backwards and forwards between the Asylum and the county house. But if the county house was provided with all requisites for the care of chronic cases having acute exacerbations, why not receive and treat all cases there?

9. By sending all patients at first to the Asylum, and drafting from it to the counties (which seems to me the practicable plan), an answer to this question would be rendered unnecessary. Should it be decided to send certain patients to the Asylum, and certain others *at once* to the county house, I really cannot tell how the line could be drawn between the two classes of patients in such a manner as would likely give even moderate satisfaction to all parties.

10. I am strongly of opinion (and have always been) that each county should pay the Asylum the maintenance rate (or such part of it as the estate of patient or friends could not pay) upon each patient sent from the county. I think this is the only fair and equitable plan; and this plan has another advantage—it brings home to each county and community the responsibility of its insane, and so tends to awake thought and stimulate endeavour to consider, and if possible, to avoid the growing burden of this helpless class.

Were I advising the Government in this matter, I would say—provide ample Asylum accommodation, let it be (on the whole) very much as at present, enlarge the present asylums or build others as necessary—then let each patient or his friends, or failing that the county pay for the support (a fair maintenance rate) of each and every patient—then should any county say, “I want to care, at home, for my own harmless, chronic, incurable insane,” I would allow the county to remove such patients from the Asylum, the Inspector being satisfied that sufficient provision was made for them elsewhere, and I would make some county officer, the Inspector of Asylums and the Superintendent of the Asylum in question a board to meet, say twice a year, to determine what patients might be so removed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. M. BUCKE,
Medical Superintendent.

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,
Inspector, etc.,
Toronto, Ont.

KINGSTON ASYLUM, September 8th, 1891.

1. In dealing with this question one must not be carried away too much by the theoretical advantages, that might seem likely to follow, from the adoption of a system so workable on paper. We must not forget that the local guardianship of the insane has been tried time and again, in fact, is in existence to-day in many places, and is responsible for more of the so-called "Asylum horrors," than anything else that can be found.

My belief is that there are very few patients, excepting demented and imbeciles, in the Asylums of Ontario, who could be properly cared for in a local institution at a cheap rate, that is, if we are prepared to admit that the insane, acute and chronic, should receive the benefits of scientific modern treatment, medical and moral. If we should do nothing more than care for the unfortunate insane, in the way of locking them up and feeding them at certain intervals, the thing might be managed locally at a cheap rate, just as we do with paupers. Of course, I am prepared to admit that a certain proportion of our patients should not be placed in any institution, and I shall deal with this aspect of the case, when referring to the county care of the insane. This is not the proper stand to take though. True, the insane population is a great burden on the State, but it is clearly the duty of the State to care for the victims of mental disease, and not only to care for them, but to do everything possible to ameliorate their condition. This cannot be done successfully in a small County Asylum, without an expenditure of money far greater than the amount required in a central institution, where the staff and equipment are complete.

The great advantage claimed for local Asylums is that of cheapness, but in order to obtain this advantage, it is necessary to do away with the safeguards against abuses that exist under the present system. It is not possible to have proper supervision without a staff of qualified and educated officers.

If all of the chronic insane were a fixed quantity, and one could always depend on the patients being quiet, easily managed and tractable, the difficulties in regard to the management would not be so great. True it is that a small proportion of patients in Asylums meet the above requirements, but these are the persons who should not be in an institution of any kind, but should be cared for at home. Any insane person requiring institutional control should be placed in a properly equipped Asylum, and not left in charge of persons who have neither special education nor fitness for management of the insane.

Many of the chronic insane are subject to proxysmal attacks of excitement, in fact, are at times the most troublesome patients in an Asylum, and this fact alone presents a great difficulty in the local control of the insane in buildings that are not designed for the treatment of acute cases.

It has been urged that this difficulty can be met by transferring the excited ones to a central Asylum, but this remedy would prove expensive and objectionable.

The experience of New York State might safely be taken as a guide in regard to the county care of the insane. In this State the so-called county system has been abandoned in favour of State care for all the insane, experience having shown that the care and attention which patients received in county institutions were not commensurate with their needs.

2. It would be feasible to organize a system to care for the quieter classes of patients in small local Asylums, but in order to do this on a *proper* basis, a much larger expenditure of money would be required than is at present the case in the large central Asylums. The reasons given in answer No. 1 cover the ground in reply to this question.

3. I do not think the arrangements would be economical for the Province at large, unless the Province is of the opinion that we are doing too much for the insane population, and is content to retrograde to a system little better than that of poor house control.

4. I will take it for granted that in this question you wish me to include all patients who are supposed to be incurable, but who are quiet, clean in habit, and ordinarily require but little supervision, in fact, rank as cottage patients. Added to these would be included the quiet old demented who require little special care.

Forty-five per cent. of the patients in this Asylum would be included in these classes.

5. Take away this proportion of this class of the population from any Asylum in Ontario, and your institutions designed for the care and treatment of mixed classes would require large expenditures to make them available for the patients they would be used for. The tendency of late years in Ontario has not been to provide accommodation for the acute insane, but rather to supply the needs of the chronics, and, as a result, in Kingston Asylum at all events, we are frequently at our wits end to know how to meet the requirements of the acute cases coming to us.

Very large sums indeed would be necessary, say, to make our present cottages available for the inmates of the wards in our main building, and even when made available, they would not meet the wants in a satisfactory manner, simply because the buildings were not originally designed for any other purpose than that for which they are at present used. However, taking it for granted that the buildings could be modified to meet a new state of things, what effect would the removal of the classes of patients proposed have on the inmates of the reconstructed institution? Possibly the effect on the patients themselves would, on the whole, be beneficial, that is, if no expense were spared to make the new Asylum an ideal place. The result would be that the new Asylum, in order to meet the requirements of this age, would prove an enormously expensive institution to manage. The reasons for this are easily pointed out. The greater part of the work about an institution is performed by patients, chiefly of the harmless and chronic classes. Take these away, and at once you must supply an immense staff of sanè workers. For amusements we depend to a great extent on our chronics, who have become through time and experience almost an essential in the development of every idea that is calculated to benefit and restore curable cases. The fact that chronics are cared for in any Asylum does not imply that the acute cases must necessarily associate and live with them all the time. If it is thought that constant association is harmful make special provision for the recently afflicted. Personally, I have always felt that in this Asylum we have not done enough for the acute cases and convalescents, and I have regretted that while accommodation has been steadily added in the shape of cottages and extensions for the incurable patients, nothing has been provided for the curable ones in the way of buildings that would enable us to treat the really small number of recent cases received, in a manner fully up to the modern dictum, that says the "Hospital idea" instead of the "Asylum idea," is the correct one to adopt.

6. The removal of the chronics would not have any beneficial effect on the paroxysmal and violent classes if the places of the chronics were filled with recent cases, in all probability violent. With our buildings as at present arranged, the effect of the change would be decidedly harmful, as it is a bad thing to have too many violent cases together; I will go further and say that I believe it is decidedly injurious to have what is known as a refractory ward even, and the fact that since we did away with the so-called refractory wards here we have had comparative peace in the Asylum, and a great deal more happiness, is, I think, a strong argument in favour of the contention.

7. The filling up of the places of those removed, by the admission of acute cases, would certainly necessitate a large staff of nurses and attendants, and the working expenses of the Asylum would be enormously increased, in fact, a different system altogether would have to be adopted. An Asylum for acute cases alone would require a perfect equipment, a staff of highly educated and intelligent nurses, and a large number of sane workers to perform the labour that is at present done by the chronic insane. But nice as the theory regarding an Asylum for acute cases may be, what are the requirements in practice? It is a remarkable fact that nearly all the admissions to the Ontario Asylums are chronic, the recently attacked form but a trifling proportion. Look at our "Discharged recovered" list, eliminate the names of recurrent cases, and it will at once be

perceived that a very small institution would meet the requirements of the whole Province, as far as acute insanity is concerned. Then comes the difficulty of deciding what is an acute case; a difficulty that is not as easily got over as it might seem at first sight.

One small Asylum, situated at some central point in Ontario, would meet the requirements of the Province, but it would not be judicious or advisable to drag cases of acute disease hundreds of miles to such an institution, for outside of the expense incurred by such an arrangement, there are many other objections to the plan that are self-evident. A patient suffering from acute mania, is not benefited by a long journey on the railway, nor is he the most pleasant travelling companion in the world. The sooner he can be got under treatment in a properly equipped institution, the better for himself and the world at large.

8. If a local guardianship system was adopted, it would be well to have the drafts made from a central Asylum, unless the case were one of long standing and the propensities of the patient well understood. Exception might also be made in cases of senile dementia and imbecility, where the conditions are clearly defined. Very frequently local physicians overlook grave conditions of mental trouble, and do not realize the true condition of affairs. As these local physicians have not been educated as specialists in mental diseases, their mistakes can readily be understood. Under the circumstances it would be well to insist that every case not coming within the classification before referred to, should pass through the Central Asylum before being sent to the County institution.

9. I do not believe that any local system of examination would be better than that in use, simply because it would not bring any more *special knowledge* to bear in making a decision on the requirements of any particular case. As a general rule the local physicians are careful, and if they make mistakes regarding the nature of obscure mental troubles they are not likely to receive much aid from any other examiners the law may appoint. Contrary to the generally accepted opinion, knowledge of mental disease is only acquired by experience, and although nearly every man you meet is ready to give you the benefit of his theories, still the fact remains unaltered, that special education and knowledge are requisite to enable one to give an intelligent prognosis in cases of insanity. Take for example cases of general paresis, how many of these are even suspected by the general practitioner? To illustrate the point, I may say that within the last month two cases of paresis have been sent to this Asylum. In each instance the disease was far advanced, and yet the local physicians, men of culture and highly educated, in a professional way, not only failed to recognize the nature of the disease, but expressed themselves confident that their patients would recover. If the suggestions regarding the transfer of patients to a central Asylum first were adopted, the present system of examination could not well be improved upon.

10. I am strongly of the opinion that it would be more economical to the country at large if a certain sum per capita were charged against the counties for the maintenance of the so-called pauper insane. This plan would put an end to many of the troubles that exist at present, and there would be an amount of care exercised in the selection of suitable cases for Asylum treatment, that is not given under the existing arrangement. Under the warrant system as now administered, demented and imbeciles, who should be cared for at home, are sent to the Asylums, and when once there it is almost impossible to get rid of them; relations do not wish to assume the burden of what they wrongly imagine to be a family disgrace; the Government is a rich and kind caretaker, and the result is that the Province is forced to take on itself a care that is not fairly its duty to carry. Make the counties responsible, and the local authorities will at once wake up to the necessities of the occasion, and careful discrimination will be the result. Another strong argument in favour of the system of taxing each county for the support of its insane is this, viz.: that the counties will see that those who are able to pay for the maintenance of their friends, live up to their obligations. At present there is very often a disposition on the part of people to take advantage of the Government, and to place their relatives under State care, when as a matter of fact, the maintenance should be provided

for by the families themselves. It is impossible for the Government or Asylum authorities to keep a perfect check on this, as we are to a great extent dependent on information given by the very persons who are likely to defraud the Government, and much of the information supplied is not in accordance with the truth. If the counties were directly responsible for the indigent insane, there would at once be established a supervision over county affairs that is not possible while these affairs are regarded as Provincial rather than local. The burden to the taxpayer would as a result be lightened.

General Remarks.

In a general way I might say that I do not believe it would be wise for the Government to depart, to any great extent, from the methods they have adopted in the past to meet the increase in the insane population. Many improvements might be made in the present system, and possibly some modifications are required.

It is a well-known fact that Ontario supports its insane at a cheaper rate than almost any other country in the world, and it would be neither expedient nor advisable to endeavour to lessen the rate of maintenance, unless we wish to retrograde. Our Asylums are not richly furnished, but they are made comfortable and happy homes for the patients they shelter. These people are, in the majority of cases, more comfortable and better fed than they were in their own homes, but no extravagance is permitted in Asylum management.

I do not think that we consider our acute cases quits enough, and absolutely no provision is made for the comfort of convalescents.

If these two classes were more satisfactorily provided for in each institution the system of central Asylum accommodation would offer every possible advantage over any "local care system" that can be devised. Of course, the question of cottage versus large buildings has yet to be settled, but the experiment at Mimico should in the course of a few years decide this point.

If the warrant system is to remain in force as at present, each gaol should be made to furnish proper accommodation for any insane person who may temporarily be detained there. The present system is the occasion of much misery to the unfortunates who are sent to gaol, and the idea prevalent, that insanity is a crime not a disease, is fostered by the degradation forced on many a quiet and harmless insane person. The gaol system has its uses, and, unfortunately, also its abuses. It is of great use for the temporary detention of violent and dangerous cases of insanity; its use should be limited to these. Unfortunately our law allows harmless imbeciles, feeble old dements, and inoffensive chronics, to be committed to gaol, and I am sorry to say heartless persons often resort to the gaol system merely to save expense. Make the counties support the indigent insane though, and many of the present evils will disappear, and not only that, the admission of chronics by warrant will be cut down in a remarkable manner.

As far as the organization of any Asylum is concerned, my belief is that the most successful institution will be one that has a moderately sized central Asylum where the acute cases can be cared for under the immediate supervision of the medical staff, and where dangerous and troublesome patients could be kept, with hamlets or colonies on the adjoining grounds for the accommodation of the chronics. The advantages to be gained by having certain classes of patients under constant supervision, in a central building, are thoroughly appreciated by all Asylum authorities.

Before closing this letter I would urge on you the advisability of establishing in connection with some one of our Asylums a small institution for the care of that dangerous class known as the "criminal insane"; perhaps it might be better to say the "insane with criminal propensities." In all of our Asylums we have a small proportion of patients who give us an endless amount of trouble, simply because of their criminal tendencies. These inmates have a demoralizing influence on the whole household, and are a standing menace to everyone, simply because with our arrangements we have no adequate means for guarding against the tendencies of an especially cunning class. At least two or three

shocking tragedies have taken place in this Asylum as the result of having certain members of the criminal class confined here, and if other terrible *accidents* have not happened it was simply owing to what is called "good luck." When the Government is extending its Asylum buildings, it would do well to provide a strong, comfortable place where the classes referred to might be segregated. These patients are generally not of the so-called "refractory type," but are often quiet and apparently inoffensive. The existence of the class is recognized in almost every country, and special provision made for its accommodation. The advance suggested should certainly be made by the Province of Ontario.

In conclusion I would say that the Government is to be congratulated on the success of its endeavours in the past to provide for the class of the public most to be pitied.

Distinct advances in the care of the insane are being made every day, and it is reassuring to note that our Government is always anxious to keep abreast of the times, and most liberal in its expenditure of money to supply every necessary comfort and attention for the most helpless members of the community.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. K. CLARKE,

Medical Superintendent.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Asylums,

Toronto.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE,

HAMILTON, August 20th, 1891.

Answers to Questions submitted by R. Christie, Esq., Inspector of Asylums for the Province of Ontario.

Question 1st.—Yes ; providing the management and supervision were provincial and not municipal.

Question 2nd.—No ; I am opposed to placing even the chronic, harmless insane in charge of the counties for the following reasons : 1st. Municipal bodies do not understand how to care for them, and are too severely economic in the management of public charities. 2nd. County care would necessarily be of the nature of a poor house, and I am opposed to lunatics and paupers consorting together, as the one requires a different kind of treatment from the other, besides there is always the danger of mental contagion from associations which should be guarded against. 3rd. The county almshouse so common in the United States is of this character, and the scandals and mismanagement which we read of in their reports forbids the idea of copying their example. The consensus of opinion among those most competent to judge in the U. S. is in favor of abolishing county control, and of placing every class of the insane under the direct supervision of the state. To my mind the whole county management which could be in any sense feasible would be for the Government to enact compulsory legislation providing for a certain standard of building and internal accommodation with proper sanitary arrangements, the class and number of officials and their salaries, and the whole under Government inspection. A still more feasible scheme of county management which commends itself to me would be a grouping of counties for the support of one institution on the ground of economy, as per capita cost of maintenance would be much less than in single counties. In that case

the superintendant should be a physician, which would be an immense advantage. In my opinion by far the best solution of the difficulty is an extension of the present provincial system. I would recommend a building or cottages for chronics in connection with each of the large asylums. It need not be on the same grounds as the parent asylum. It may be advisable to place it a distance away where land is cheaper and yet sufficiently accessible as to provide for the transfer of patients back and forth as the exigencies of their mental condition might demand. The buildings need not be of a very pretentious character, and the furnishings need not be very elaborate; comfort and cleanliness should be the chief consideration. It is a notorious fact that in all our large asylums we are providing a degree of comfort and even luxury far in excess of the necessities of a pauper class. As a remedial agent it is most commendable in the treatment of curable cases, but in the treatment of chronic cases it may be overdone. It is a fact that the chronic insane do most of the labor at our asylums, and if they were colonized on a farm by themselves it could be made largely self-sustaining. In the State of New York they have endeavoured to solve the difficulty of providing for the chronic insane by the experiment at "Willard," where they have a farm of 1,000 acres, and cottages to accommodate 2,000 patients. In the absence of more definite knowledge as to the workability of such a plan, I am opposed to so large an aggregation of lunatics in one colony. It is too extensive to be successfully conducted under one management. One man cannot superintend the details of such an extensive institution. In my opinion extravagance, waste, and lack of discipline must necessarily result.

Question 3rd.—No. The caring of the insane by counties pre-supposes such a multiplicity of buildings and equipment, together with the increased cost of maintenance per capita, that it would aggregate an immense increase of cost over the present method. The system of provincial care has one great advantage, in that it distributes the financial burden more equitably than any other, and if, as I believe, the insane are the wards of the state, then it becomes the duty of the state to care for them. All attempts at shifting the burden by distributing it upon other shoulders will inevitably be at the risk of inefficiency, and only end in social and economic failure.

Question 4th.—Out of a total of 900, 450 might be provided for locally.

Question 5th.—It would convert our institutions into an hospital for the treatment of curable cases, instead of at present providing a home as we are doing for a large number of chronic cases. It would remove a morbid class from association with curable cases, and thereby improve their environment and hasten their recovery. It would develop a higher degree of skill and efficiency in physicians and attendants, followed by a large percentage of recoveries. Our work would require a more scientific practice and equipment, and less common-place routine. Our social and moral treatment, which is largely misdirected and dissipated at present upon the chronic insane, and who receive no permanent benefit from it mentally, could be concentrated and developed in the treatment of acute cases with the most happy results.

Question 6th.—They would certainly be benefited.

Question 7th.—Yes. A large staff of attendants would be required, and the wear and tear would be greater, involving an increased expenditure, but the results would far outweigh the increased cost.

Question 8th.—All acute cases, those dangerous to themselves or others, such as suicides, homicides and epileptics, should be sent to the asylums, or hospital, which is a better name.

Chronic maniacs with harmless delusions, quiet imbeciles, and cases of senile dementia, might be sent to the local institution.

Question 9th.—In the event of the local institution being supported by local taxation, it would be better to have a local board of examiners. Two physicians and the warden of the county would constitute a proper board to determine who are proper subjects for admission to the local institution, and in the event of a patient becoming refractory,

application could be made by the present method for admission to the Provincial Asylum. The superintendent of the Provincial Asylum should be vested with power to discharge all cases which he considers fit to be cared for in the local institution.

Question 10th.—That would depend on the Provincial revenue. If it be sufficient to meet the increased expenditure, then in my opinion it should be continued, for I consider it the fairest and most equitable way of distributing the burden. On the other hand, if the heavy burden of providing increased accommodation for the insane is greater than the Provincial revenue can maintain, then a per capita rate charged against each of the counties for the maintenance of their pauper insane would be fair and reasonable.

To sum up, I am strongly opposed to the counties having anything to do with the care of any class of the insane. The whole trend of opinion amongst those most competent to judge is against it. The present Provincial system works so efficiently that I strongly urge its extension on the lines which I have laid down, viz., that provision be made for the care of the chronic insane in separate buildings, and that the present buildings be used as hospitals for curing insanity, instead of providing homes for the chronic harmless insane, which is the work of an asylum proper.

In view of the fact that the Government premeditates a new departure on this question, and the great importance of a correct policy being adopted, I would respectfully submit that a commission be appointed to collect all the evidence possible, and if necessary visit the places where the different systems are in operation and report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. RUSSELL,
Medical Superintendent.

R. CHRISTE, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums,
Toronto.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS,

ORILLIA, Oct. 29th, 1891.

SIR,—In reply to your circular of 28th July last, which I regret I did not answer earlier, I beg to say that only a very limited portion of it applies to idiots, and as I hold pretty strong views on the question of their care I shall give you my views thereon.

In the first place, I believe the State and not the municipality should assume the care, and training when practicable, of the defective of its population. But by this I do not mean nor propose to class old people who have become childish or imbecile and are in destitute circumstances and unable to provide for themselves. These, I hold, should be provided for in Houses of Industry, one of which should be in every county or union of counties throughout the Province. Congenital idiots and those who have become idiotic or imbecile through disease or accident are unaccountable, and therefore unfit to be mixed with sane people, and require special care and protection which as has been amply proved they cannot get in county poor houses, county gaols, or private homes.

In the neighbouring State of New York the system of sending idiots to the poor houses has been fully tried, and after many years trial has been condemned by the State Board of Charities, as well as by a Special Commission appointed by the Legislature to examine into and report upon the system. It was found that they were not only neglected and allowed to exist in a state of filth and disease, but that many females gave birth to children, and in some cases several the result of illicit intercourse with those appointed to protect them. In the State of Kentucky the Legislature in its wisdom farm the idiots out in ones, twos, and threes, at an outlay of \$75 per annum per idiot. In the

majority of cases the parents of these unfortunates receive that amount from the State for caring for their own, in one instance there being four kept in their own home and doing more than sufficient work to pay for their maintenance, and yet the parents receive from the State \$300 per annum. Local politicians, in order to gain political support, and unprincipled physicians join with the parents in this most nefarious system of petty boodling.

To such lengths has this system been carried, that to-day there are over 1,500 provided for in this way, and an agitation has sprung up in favour of having them all colonized in one institution under the care and supervision of the State. It is thought by those who should be well informed in the matter that not more than six or seven hundred out of the fifteen hundred will be sent to such an institution when it is established, and that the balance will be kept at home to work, the parents refusing to part with this labour.

Here, then, are illustrations of two systems of caring for idiots that we sometimes hear advocated, and in both they lead to infamous abuses and downright cruelty, not to say boodling.

My firm conviction, which I have held for some years now, and can be found outlined in some of my annual reports, is that the State should be responsible for the care of its defectives, and part of the cost for maintenance should be borne by the various municipalities from which those defectives come in proportion to their number. I am firmly convinced that no other system will ever prove satisfactory in this country. I would include demented and the quiet insane in the same class, as being unfit to be cared for outside an Asylum. The municipalities should be drawn on for at least 50 per cent. of the cost of maintenance; or what I consider a better plan, having the future in view, I should confine the Government expenditure to, say, \$500,000 per annum for maintenance, and one-half the cost of buildings, the Government to retain full control of administration as at present.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

A. H. BEATON,

Medical Superintendent.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector, Etc.,
Toronto.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

For greater convenience of reference, the tables containing statistics on all points concerning the operations of the Asylums, are placed at the beginning of this report. The following is a list of these tables:—

Table No. 1.—Shews the movement of the entire Asylum population for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

Table No. 2.—Shews the general movements and result of treatment of lunatics in the Asylums of the Province during each of the fourteen years from the 1st October, 1876, to the 30th September, 1891.

Table No. 3.—Shews the Counties from which patients were received during the year, and the Asylums to which they were assigned.

Table No. 4.—Shews the Counties from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Asylums have been received, also the Counties from which the patients in residence on the 30th September, 1891, were originally admitted.

Table No. 5.—Shews the length of time the patients received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to their admission.

Table No. 6.—Shews the length of residence of all patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1891.

Table No. 7.—Shews the periods that patients who were discharged cured during the year were under treatment.

Table No. 8.—Shews the periods that patients were under treatment, who were discharged improved during the year.

Table No. 9.—Shews the periods during which patients were under treatment, who were discharged unimproved during the year.

Table No. 10.—Shews the length of Asylum residence of patients who died during the year.

Table No. 11.—Shews the causes of death of those patients who died in the Asylums during the year.

Table No. 12.—Shews the trades, callings and occupations of those patients who were admitted during the year, as well as of the total number admitted.

Table No. 13.—Shews the detailed expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

Table No. 14.—Shews the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates, and the annual cost, per patient, under each heading.

Table No. 15.—Shews the supplies for which tenders were invited, and the prices paid for the same under contract.

Table No. 16.—Shews the number of officers and *employés* in each of the Asylums, classified according to the duties performed.

Table No. 17.—Shews the nature of the employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work in days, per patient, during the year.

Table No. 18.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted during the year.

Table No. 19.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged cured during the year.

Table No. 20.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those who died during the year.

TABLE

Shewing the movements of the entire Asylum

	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients in Asylums on October 1st, 1890	399	391	790	469	477	946	325	349	674
Admitted during year ending 30th September, 1891	197	153	350	70	63	133	89	58	147
Total number under treatment during year.	596	544	1140	539	540	1079	414	407	821
Total number on Asylum registers and actually under treatment in each Asylum during year	596	544	1140	539	540	1079	414	407	821
Discharged cured,	46	30	76	20	17	37	15	19	34
“ improved	5	11	16	4	6	10	9	7	16
“ unimproved	6	8	14	2	2	4	3	5	8
“ as not insane									
Total number discharged during the year..	57	49	106	26	25	51	27	31	58
Escaped	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4
Died	33	24	57	20	34	54	13	15	28
Transferred from one Asylum to another...	174	123	297	...	...	...	91	114	205
Total number discharged, escaped, died and transferred during the year.....	265	196	461	46	59	105	135	160	295
Number of patients remaining in Asylums on 30th September, 1891.....	331	348	679	493	481	974	279	247	526

No. 1.

population during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

HAMILTON ASYLUM.			MIMICO ASYLUM, From Feb. 24, 1891.			TOTAL NUMBER OF LUNATICS.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			TOTAL NUMBER OF LUNATICS AND IDIOTS.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
459	449	908	160	108	268	1812	1774	3586	157	155	312	1969	1929	3898
67	90	157	42	99	141	465	463	928	82	64	146	547	527	1074
526	539	1065	202	207	409	2277	2237	4514	239	219	458	2516	2456	4972
526	539	1065	202	207	409	2277	2237	4514	239	219	458	2516	2456	4972
27	25	52	.....	.....	.....	108	91	199	.....	.....	.....	108	91	199
7	18	25	.....	2	2	25	44	69	.....	.....	.....	25	44	69
1	2	3	1	.....	1	17	13	30	3	1	4	20	14	34
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
36	45	81	1	2	3	151	148	299	3	1	4	154	149	303
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
20	20	40	5	6	11	91	99	190	14	19	33	105	118	223
22	27	49	.....	.....	.....	287	264	551	.....	1	1	287	265	552
79	92	171	6	8	14	535	511	1046	17	21	38	552	532	1084
447	447	894	196	199	395	1746	1722	3468	222	198	420	1968	1920	3888

TABLE

Shewing the General movements and result of treatment of Lunatics in
1st October, 1876, to the

YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER.	Average daily number of patients resident.			Number of lunatics admitted each year.			Number of patients recovered in each year.			Number of patients discharged improved and unim- proved each year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1877.....	916	903	1819	243	194	437	82	70	152	26	29	55
1878.....	954	971	1925	252	227	479	92	65	157	28	31	59
1879.....	1010	1044	2054	231	230	461	71	64	135	42	27	69
1880.....	1086	1129	2215	257	250	507	53	61	114	32	54	86
1881.....	1164	1190	2354	270	232	502	84	82	166	33	38	71
Average of five years.....	1026	1047.4	2073.4	250.6	226.6	477.2	76.4	68.4	144.8	32.2	35.8	68
1882.....	1219	1238	2457	251	242	493	73	86	159	20	46	66
1883.....	1280	1300	2580	253	266	519	94	80	174	36	54	90
1884.....	1303	1331	2634	262	231	493	79	99	178	37	37	74
1885.....	1348	1360	2708	259	198	457	88	101	189	41	39	80
1886.....	1409	1421	2830	287	232	519	75	69	144	33	26	59
Average of five years.....	1311.8	1330	2641.8	262.4	233.8	496.2	81.8	85	166.8	33.4	40.4	73.8
1887.....	1461	1454	2915	219	206	425	88	89	177	31	31	62
1888.....	1491	1494	2985	309	257	566	76	60	136	42	43	85
1889.....	1582	1585	3167	269	245	514	85	97	182	42	47	89
1890.....	1633	1633	3266	310	356	666	84	83	172	32	53	85
1891.....	1764	1742	3506	465	463	928	108	91	199	42	57	99
Average of five years.....	1586.2	1581.6	3167.8	314.4	305.4	619.8	88.2	85	173.2	37.8	46.2	84

No. 2.

the Asylums of the Province during each of the fifteen years from the 30th September, 1891.

Number of patients who died in each year.			Percentage of recoveries upon admission.			Percentage of deaths upon number resident.			Number of lunatics remaining in Asylum at the end of each year.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
67	48	115	33.74	36.08	34.78	7.31	5.31	6.32	926	933	1859
64	50	114	36.82	28.63	32.77	6.70	5.14	5.92	989	1014	2003
62	49	111	30.73	27.82	29.28	6.13	4.69	5.40	1039	1104	2143
69	73	142	20.62	24.40	22.48	6.35	6.46	6.41	1133	1165	2298
86	58	144	31.11	35.34	33.06	7.38	4.87	6.11	1199	1217	2416
69.6	55.6	125.2	30.60	30.45	30.47	6.77	5.29	6.03	1057.2	1086.6	2143.8
99	67	166	29.08	35.38	32.25	8.12	5.41	6.75	1249	1259	2508
92	71	163	37.15	30.07	33.52	7.18	5.46	6.31	1274	1320	2594
90	64	154	30.15	42.85	36.10	6.90	4.80	5.85	1320	1351	2671
86	60	146	33.97	51.01	41.35	6.38	4.41	5.39	1356	1349	2705
86	55	141	26.13	29.74	27.66	6.10	3.87	4.98	1449	1450	2899
90.6	63.4	154	31.29	37.81	34.17	6.93	4.79	5.85	1329.6	1345.8	2675.4
77	66	143	40.18	43.20	41.64	5.27	4.53	4.79	1459	1468	2927
90	66	156	24.59	23.34	24.02	6.04	4.42	5.22	1554	1556	3110
93	65	158	31.60	39.59	35.41	5.87	4.10	4.99	1590	1591	3181
91	118	209	27.60	24.61	25.56	5.57	7.22	6.46	1652	1666	3318
91	99	190	23.21	19.61	21.44	5.16	5.68	5.42	1746	1722	3468
88.4	82.8	171.2	29.40	31.47	29.61	5.58	5.19	5.38	160.0	1601	3201

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties and places from which patients were admitted to the asylums and the asylums they were assigned to.

COUNTY OR PLACE.	Number received from gaols under warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.	Number received from private houses by medical certificates.	Total number received from respective Counties during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Mimico Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.
Algoma.....	1	3	4		2				2
Brant.....	2	15	17	3			14		
Bruce.....	8	9	17	1	10				6
Carleton.....	35	15	50	4		28		15	3
Dufferin.....	1	7	8	4			2		2
Elgin.....	1	11	12		12				
Essex.....	1	6	7		6				1
Frontenac.....	13	31	44	1		21		13	9
Grey.....	13	8	21	11			2	4	
Halimand.....	2	13	15				11		4
Haliburton.....		1	1	1					
Halton.....		4	4	2			1		1
Hastings.....	30	14	34	13		5		20	6
Huron.....	6	12	18		14				4
Kent.....	2	7	9	2	6				1
Lambton.....	9	10	19		18				1
Lanark.....	17	10	27			19		8	
Leeds and Grenville.....	8	22	30			18		7	5
Lennox and Addington.....	12	6	18			11		6	1
Lincoln.....	1	13	14	1			12		1
Middlesex.....	12	34	46	1	40		1		4
Muskoka.....	1	3	4	1					3
Norfolk.....	6	5	11				10		1
Nipissing.....		1	1	1					
Northumberland and Durham.....	16	17	33	17			1	13	2
Ontario.....	12	12	24	16				2	6
Oxford.....	6	14	20		16				4
Parry Sound.....	3	2	5	3			2		
Peel.....	4	11	15	7			3		5
Perth.....	5	7	12	1	9				2
Peterborough.....	9	8	17	13				1	3
Prescott and Russell.....	8	7	15			7		7	1
Prince Edward.....	10	3	13			6		6	1
Renfrew.....	10	7	17			9		6	2
Simcoe.....	17	16	33				20	2	11
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	16	22	38			22		7	9
Thunder Bay.....									
Victoria.....	14	4	18	10				4	4
Waterloo.....	2	12	14				11		3
Welland.....		14	14				10		4
Wellington.....	5	16	21	1			16		4
Wentworth.....	3	42	45	1			40	1	4
York.....	113	106	219	177			1	19	22
Not classed.....	50	10	60	58		1			
Total.....	484	590	1074	350	133	147	157	141	146

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Asylums have been received, including the admissions of the present year; also the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence the 30th September, 1891, were originally admitted.

COUNTIES AND PLACES.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.	PATIENTS IN RESIDENCE ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1891.						
			Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Algoma.....	4	38	3	5	.....	5	1	4	18
Brant.....	17	308	5	12	.....	46	1	2	66
Bruce.....	17	268	2	73	.....	9	.....	10	94
Carleton.....	50	499	14	4	90	.....	20	13	141
Dufferin.....	8	28	2	.....	.....	8	.....	2	12
Elgin.....	12	281	3	63	.....	4	1	5	76
Essex.....	7	302	2	57	1	.....	.....	10	70
Frontenac.....	44	634	6	5	73	11	14	12	121
Grey.....	21	317	28	10	.....	36	14	20	108
Haldimand.....	15	307	1	4	.....	43	.....	9	57
Haliburton.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton.....	4	245	7	2	.....	31	.....	6	46
Hastings.....	44	328	16	10	15	.....	27	16	84
Huron.....	18	451	8	81	.....	7	2	21	119
Kent.....	9	290	2	60	.....	5	3	6	76
Lambton.....	19	383	1	110	.....	2	1	11	125
Lanark.....	27	322	2	3	67	1	11	4	88
Leeds and Grenville.....	30	350	9	4	63	2	4	9	91
Lennox and Addington.....	18	223	.....	2	34	.....	7	13	57
Lincoln.....	14	349	8	.....	.....	63	1	2	74
Middlesex.....	46	920	3	227	.....	3	4	13	250
Muskoka.....	4	39	5	.....	.....	3	.....	6	14
Nipissing.....	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Norfolk.....	11	205	2	7	1	41	.....	7	58
Northumberland and Durham.....	33	686	45	8	2	15	30	9	169
Ontario.....	24	433	37	6	3	20	19	16	101
Oxford.....	20	388	9	75	.....	6	2	10	102
Parry Sound.....	5	11	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	11
Peel.....	15	287	23	5	1	12	9	10	60
Perth.....	12	338	9	64	.....	4	3	7	87
Peterborough.....	17	208	22	2	4	7	13	6	54
Prescott and Russell.....	15	117	1	1	21	.....	11	1	35
Prince Edward.....	13	139	2	.....	14	1	7	4	28
Rainy River.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Renfrew.....	17	124	1	.....	31	1	9	6	48
Simcoe.....	33	619	11	5	.....	127	5	27	175
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	38	404	6	5	77	1	11	13	113
Thunder Bay.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Victoria.....	18	195	14	4	2	12	11	7	50
Waterloo.....	14	260	.....	13	.....	42	.....	6	61
Welland.....	14	220	6	.....	.....	47	1	7	61
Wellington.....	21	527	17	2	.....	79	2	10	110
Wentworth.....	45	944	14	4	.....	141	2	15	176
York.....	219	2919	298	27	3	51	146	65	590
classified.....	69	459	29	13	24	.....	2	.....	68
Total.....	1074	16186	679	974	526	894	395	420	3888

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of time Lunatics received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to admission.

DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Total.
Under one month	86	20	22	49	.....	177
From 1 to 2 months	29	15	17	18	.....	79
" 2 " 3 "	13	11	8	14	.....	46
" 3 " 4 "	13	13	6	6	1	39
" 4 " 5 "	8	6	4	1	.....	19
" 5 " 6 "	5	3	2	5	1	16
" 6 " 7 "	10	3	5	.....	1	19
" 7 " 8 " .....	.....	.....	4	2	1	7
" 8 " 9 "	5	3	2	2	.....	12
" 9 " 10 " .....	.....	1	2	1	.....	4
" 10 " 11 " .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
" 11 " 12 "	1	.....	3	13	.....	17
" 12 " 18 "	18	8	10	1	11	48
" 18 months to 2 years	6	.....	5	8	2	21
" 2 to 3 years.....	24	15	8	8	9	64
" 3 " 4 "	12	6	6	4	5	33
" 4 " 5 "	4	7	6	7	6	30
" 5 " 6 "	4	3	10	.....	9	26
" 6 " 7 "	8	1	3	3	3	18
" 7 " 8 "	8	1	5	.....	4	18
" 8 " 9 "	2	1	2	2	5	12
" 9 " 10 "	6	.....	2	.....	5	13
" 10 " 15 "	32	6	5	4	25	72
" 15 " 20 "	10	1	1	1	20	33
" 20 years and upwards.....	19	1	8	2	33	63
Unknown	27	8	.....	6	.....	41
Totals.....	350	133	147	157	141	928

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1891.

LENGTH OF RESI- DENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month.....	11	6	14	17	15	7	70
From 1 to 2 months....	6	7	6	10	.....	10	39
" 2 " 3 "	19	14	15	8	12	11	79
" 3 " 4 "	16	10	15	12	.....	9	62
" 4 " 5 "	23	13	7	9	18	13	83
" 5 " 6 "	16	8	12	8	.....	46	90
" 6 " 7 "	11	8	2	8	14	5	48
" 7 " 8 "	31	12	.....	6	336	29	414
" 8 " 9 "	12	7	12	13	.....	.....	44
" 9 " 10 "	8	7	3	9	.....	.....	27
" 10 " 11 "	5	8	5	9	.....	2	29
" 11 " 12 "	18	10	15	12	.....	2	57
" 12 " 18 "	45	49	22	40	.....	15	171
" 18 months to 2 years..	37	43	26	42	.....	5	153
" 2 to 3 years.....	21	40	33	90	.....	29	213
" 3 " 4 "	26	54	34	75	.....	64	253
" 4 " 5 "	42	34	35	35	.....	6	152
" 5 " 6 "	12	41	49	55	.....	25	182
" 6 " 7 "	36	34	15	50	.....	6	141
" 7 " 8 "	23	38	33	34	.....	9	142
" 8 " 9 "	14	36	18	41	.....	7	116
" 9 " 10 "	12	50	21	39	.....	40	162
" 10 " 15 "	15	203	53	134	.....	58	463
" 15 " 20 "	142	241	30	42	.....	22	477
" 20 years and upwards	74	.....	51	96	.....	.....	221
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	679	974	526	894	395	420	3,888

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as cured.

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month	3					3
From 1 to 2 months.....	13	1	1	1		16
" 2 " 3 "	8		2	4		14
" 3 " 4 "	7	4	6	2		19
" 4 " 5 "	6	2	6	2		16
" 5 " 6 "	5	2	3	4		14
" 6 " 7 "	7	4	2	2		15
" 7 " 8 "	6	1	2	2		11
" 8 " 9 "	5	4	4	4		17
" 9 " 10 "	2	3	3	5		13
" 10 " 11 "	2	3		2		7
" 11 " 12 "	2	2		5		9
" 12 " 18 "	4	5	1	1		11
" 18 months to 2 years.....	1	2	2	6		11
" 2 to 3 years.....		2		5		7
" 3 " 4 "	1			2		3
" 4 " 5 "	1	1	1	1		4
" 5 " 6 "	1	1		1		3
" 6 " 7 "	1			2		3
" 7 " 8 "	1		1			2
" 8 " 9 "						
" 9 " 10 "						
" 10 " 15 "				1		1
" 15 " 20 "						
" 20 years and upwards						
Totals	76	37	34	52		199

TABLE No. 8

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as improved.

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto. Asylum.	London. Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Totals,
Under 1 month.....						
From 1 to 2 months						
" 2 " 3 "	4	1	1	2		8
" 3 " 4 "	4					4
" 4 " 5 "	1	1		1		3
" 5 " 6 "	2				2	4
" 6 " 7 "		1	1	3		5
" 7 " 8 "			1	3		4
" 8 " 9 "			1			1
" 9 " 10 "						
" 10 " 11 "		1		4		5
" 11 " 12 "		2		2		4
" 12 " 18 "		2	3	6		11
" 18 months to 2 years	1	1	1	2		5
" 2 to 3 years			3	1		4
" 3 " 4 "	2		3			5
" 4 " 5 "			1			1
" 5 " 6 "						
" 6 " 7 "						
" 7 " 8 "	1					1
" 8 " 9 "	1			1		2
" 9 " 10 "						
" 10 " 15 "		1				1
" 15 " 20 "						
" 20 years and upwards			1			1
Totals.....	16	10	16	25	2	69

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year unimproved.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month	8	1	3			12
From 1 to 2 months	3		1	1		5
" 2 " 3 "						
" 3 " 4 "		1	1			2
" 4 " 5 "		1	1			2
" 5 " 6 "		1	1			2
" 6 " 7 "	1					1
" 7 " 8 "						
" 8 " 9 "						
" 9 " 10 "						
" 10 " 11 "						
" 11 " 12 "				1		1
" 12 " 18 "						
" 18 months to 2 years	1				1	2
" 2 to 3 years	1			1		2
" 3 " 4 "			1			1
" 4 " 5 "						
" 5 " 6 "						
" 6 " 7 "						
" 7 " 8 "						
" 8 " 9 "						
" 9 " 10 "						
" 10 " 15 "						
" 15 " 20 "						
" 20 years and upwards						
Totals	14	4	8	3	1	30

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the length of residence of patients who died during the year.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month	3	3	.....	5	.....	1	12
From 1 to 2 months.....	2	4	1	1	2	1	10
" 2 " 3 "	6	1	3	2	3	2	14
" 3 " 4 "	3	1	.....	.....	1	3	8
" 4 " 5 "	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	4
" 5 " 6 "	1	2	1	1	1	1	6
" 6 " 7 "	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
" 7 " 8 "	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5
" 8 " 9 "	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5
" 9 " 10 "	3	1	1	1	1	.....	6
" 10 " 11 "	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
" 11 " 12 "	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4
" 12 " 18 "	5	.....	3	4	3	.....	12
" 18 months to 2 years	2	1	2	2	.....	4	9
" 2 to 3 years.....	4	4	3	8	.....	6	22
" 3 " 4 " . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	5
" 4 " 5 "	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	7
" 5 " 6 "	2	3	1	1	.....	2	8
" 6 " 7 " . . . . .	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
" 7 " 8 "	3	.....	1	.....	.....	3	6
" 8 " 9 "	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	4
" 9 " 10 " . . . . .	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
" 10 " 15 "	1	7	1	5	.....	1	14
" 15 " 20 "	4	10	2	3	.....	.....	17
" 20 years and upwards....	3	4	5	.....	.....	.....	7
Totals.....	57	54	23	40	11	33	223

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the causes of death of those who died during the year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Apoplexy	2	1	2				5
Acute dementia				1			1
Bowels, ulceration of						2	2
Caries of spine				1			1
Cerebritis				1			1
Cancer				5			5
Cancer of stomach and liver			1				1
Cancer of Oesophagus			1				1
Curcinoma Uteri		1	1				2
Catalepsy		1					1
Cardiac disease	6	2			1		9
Consumption	2		1			2	5
Dementia				2		1	3
Disease of liver							
Dropsy						1	1
Dysentery						1	1
Diarrhoea		5					5
Drowned				1			1
Enteritis		2					2
Epilepsy		3	4	6	1	5	19
Exhaustion of Mania				1			1
“ of Melancholic		4	1	4			9
“ of Dementia				3			3
“ of Epilepsy	1				1		2
Epileptic				1	1		2
Fever, brain						1	1
“ worm						1	1
“ Typhoid			1				1
General Paresis		2	3		1	1	7
“ debility				1		5	6
“ paralysis				1			1
Huniplegia		1					1
Heart disease	2	4	1	2	1	2	12
Hernia						1	1
Intestinal obstruction			1				1
LaGrippe						1	1
Lupus	1						1
Multiple sarcoma			1				1
Marasmus	6	2	1		1	1	11
Melancola		5	1				6
Mephritis	2	1					3
Peritonitis	1	2		1			4
Phthisis		8	3	2	3	5	21
Pleurisy	12					1	13
Pneumonia		3	1				4
Paralysis				2			2
Paresis				2			2
Scrofula	8						8
Senile decay						1	1
Senecocy Uralmia	10	10	3	3	1		27
Strangulation	1	1					2
Suicide	1			1			2
Syncope							
Throat, ulceration of						1	1
Typho mania	1						1
Total	57	53	27	40	11	33	223

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and also of the total number admitted.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Actors		1
Artists		3
Agents	1	28
Architects		2
Actuaries		1
Basketmakers		1
Bankers		1
Book-keepers	1	34
Bakers	5	37
Bricklayers	1	19
Butchers	4	40
Blacksmiths	4	111
Brassfinishers	1	4
Brewers		15
Builders	1	5
Barbers	1	12
Broom-makers	1	6
Barristers		3
Bookbinders	1	4
Brickmakers	1	5
Bridgetenders		1
Brushmakers		1
Buttonmakers		2
Baggagemaster	1	2
Brakemen		1
Commercial travellers	1	20
Cabinetmakers	1	22
Consuls		1
Confectioners		7
Coopers	2	37
Carpenters	8	309
Clerks	12	259
Clergymen	4	51
Carriagemakers		11
Cooks	1	15
Carders		5
Captains of steamboats		6
Cigarmakers	1	11
Customhouse officers		6
Coppersmiths		1
Cheesemakers		2
Civil servants	2	10
Clock-cleaners		1
Carters		5
Contractor		1
Clothdresser		14
Chiselmakers		1
Coachmen		1
		3
Dyers		
Domestic servants, all kinds	90	1943
Dressmakers	5	42
Detectives		1
Druggists	3	27
Engineers	5	42
Editors		2
Farmers	135	2592
Fishermen		10
Factory girl	1	1

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, etc.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Founders.....		2
Ferrymen.....		2
Furriers.....		2
Gardeners.....	5	28
Grocers.....		17
Glassblowers.....		3
Gentlemen.....	4	36
Glovemakers.....		1
Gunsmiths.....	1	2
Governess.....		1
Hucksters.....		1
Hatters.....		1
Hostlers.....		7
Hunters.....		1
Harnessmakers.....	1	27
Housekeepers.....	133	2698
Hackdrivers.....	21	28
Innkeepers.....		4
Ironmongers.....		
Jewellers.....	1	16
Janitors.....	1	4
Journalist.....		1
Lock-keeper.....		1
Labourers.....	121	3158
Laundresses.....	1	10
Ladies.....	8	104
Lawyers.....		26
Lumbermen.....	1	8
Lathers.....		1
Loomfixer.....		1
Milliners.....	2	44
Masons.....		60
Machinists.....		55
Matchmakers.....	2	4
Millers.....	2	45
Moulders.....	5	37
Merchants.....	2	168
Mechanics.....	1	49
Music teachers.....		11
Marblecutters.....		3
Milkmen.....		1
Milwrights.....		2
No occupation.....	85	713
Nightwatchman.....		3
Nurses.....	3	12
Organ builders.....		2
Piano casemaker.....		1
Professors of music.....	2	12
Plasterers.....		4
Pensioners.....		5

TABLE No. 12.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, etc.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of this year.	Total Admissions.
Photographers.....	1	12
Prostitutes.....		8
Painters.....	9	94
Printers.....	2	50
Peddlers.....		31
Physicians.....	2	39
Pumpmakers.....		3
Plumbers.....		3
Patternmakers.....		1
Policemen.....		1
Private secretary.....		1
Railway employés.....		21
Spinsters.....	12	163
Sailors.....	1	60
Students.....	7	88
Spinners.....	1	20
Sisters of Charity.....		2
Sodawater manufacturers.....		1
Stonecutters.....	1	12
Showmen.....		2
Saddlers.....		7
Shoemakers.....	12	174
Seamstresses.....	7	171
Slaters.....		1
Soldiers.....	2	22
Salesmen.....		6
Surveyors.....		5
Sail and tent makers.....		2
Shopkeepers.....		7
Shipbuilders.....	1	6
Stenographers.....		3
Station masters.....		1
Teachers.....	8	223
Tinsmiths.....	2	37
Tavernkeepers.....	2	20
Tailors.....	6	133
Tanners.....	1	8
Teamsters.....	1	12
Tollgate keepers.....		2
Telegraph operator.....	3	3
Upholsterers.....		1
Veterinary surgeon.....		1
Vinegar maker.....		1
Watchmakers.....	1	8
Woodworkers.....		5
Weavers.....	2	34
Wheelwrights.....		2
Waggonmakers.....	1	13
Waiters.....		5
Wives.....	67	128
Unknown or other employments, and idiots.....	57	2,343

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing in detail the expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending on 30th September, 1891.

DETAILS.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Medicines	666 40	909 59	906 43	467 93	348 81	86 99
Medical comforts and appliances	53 47	68 06	18 00	44 19	6 75	13 45
Butchers' meat	13845 16	15447 36	1191 43	15259 10	5866 66	4467 90
Poultry, fish, etc.	1266 45	1254 52	683 31	1936 92	58 50	314 41
Flour, bread, etc.	6098 74	7804 59	5654 79	6362 25	386 35	3507 24
Butter	4324 14	6727 25	3018 64	5176 98	2814 21	1816 43
Barley, rice, peas and meal.	1011 80	953 55	882 89	1793 52	1626 09	493 84
Tea	1335 59	1533 70	1448 98	2103 59	2153 14	258 68
Coffee	326 00	947 92	1130 47	1092 45	182 60	456 64
Cheese	425 09	770 97	305 37	899 27	125 00	9 69
Eggs	541 80	515 71	423 17	409 10	253 57	150 88
Fruit (dried).	1071 79	701 96	351 35	2834 76	171 42	225 04
Tobacco and pipes		1255 01	652 49	808 18	366 08	125 61
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, pickles.	312 70	353 29	343 12	454 96		68 06
Sugar and syrup	2657 68	3506 21	2464 54	3428 69	166 75	879 22
Unenumerated groceries	977 81	142 78			927 74	154 66
Fruit and vegetables	2625 45	2252 82	2633 44	1771 07	227 14	1189 36
Bedding	1231 36	1900 96	1218 54	2810 39	499 82	205 05
Straw for bedding	76 12	560 22	53 18	143 29	2702 09	101 85
Clothing	2530 24	10157 68	3778 95	4477 89		2419 49
Shoes	778 42	1787 52	538 14	899 04	2648 42	466 77
Coal	12888 39	20363 23	9676 25	11562 17	432 30	9499 83
Wood	1299 68	310 24	11 00	546 87	7497 86	2327 27
Gas	2382 87	2702 55	792 92	2871 06		420 86
Oil and candles.	175 19	52 79	106 87	118 84		57 65
Matches	4 50	75 00	36 35	45 00	24 93	15 00
Brushes, brooms and mops	144 70	773 35	213 28	357 65		143 13
Bath-brick, black-lead, blacking.	7 70	39 00	16 20	16 30	52 64	7 97
Soap and other laundry expenses	1241 74	1382 97	577 90	1077 01	9 25	835 48
Water	3034 51		254 52	1095 28	734 49	
Ice	207 58	51 00		292 08		50 00
Advertising and printing.	488 95	438 41	315 60	305 46	47 40	257 87
Postage, telegraph and express charges.	163 45	404 92	281 72	336 65		205 47
Stationery and library	203 64	522 38	240 18	360 31	17 45	167 10
Furniture, renewals and repairs.	560 61	2683 65	1429 60	1370 80	66 00	928 10
Iron and tinware	525 91	577 75	177 05	441 94	384 44	144 30
Crockery and glassware.	602 80	1329 66	300 18	587 63	431 57	129 77
Feed and fodder	2019 79	2907 23	3053 61	2214 20	292 83	1009 88
Farm stock and implements and repairs thereto	649 15	2284 30	484 13	1324 95	801 32	605 96
Repairs (ordinary) to buildings.	3061 91	2450 62	1574 86	1301 63	1164 83	1103 86
Hardware, etc.	366 43	1250 03	690 87	1300 97	689 44	186 15
Paints and oil	160 69	1453 17	722 63	1106 80	700 85	152 57
Officers' travelling expenses	100 00	34 50	151 50	32 75	81 77	208 95
Elopers, cost of recovering	11 85	20 10	36 65	55 46		2 00
Freight and duties	26 48	124 45	39 23	77 27	14 90	163 32
Amusements	173 76	419 98	308 55	567 29	132 03	58 50
Religious services.	197 50	205 91	33 75	36 23	30 00	
Rent		1171 00		954 08		515 00
Incidentals	614 66	480 25	814 79	307 50		582 70
Transfer and removal of patients	30 00		24 00	5 00	1079 86	19 45
Salaries and wages	32093 54	36428 32	24293 21	30518 88	10318 92	15011 63
Totals	105594 29	140705 92	84354 83	115171 63	46536 22	52271 03

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates and the annual cost per patient under such heading.

	TORONTO ASYLUM.		LONDON ASYLUM.		KINGSTON ASYLUM.		HAMILTON ASYLUM.		MIMICO ASYLUM.		ORILLIA ASYLUM.	
	Expended under Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.
Medicine and medical comforts.....	719 97	0 95	977 65	1 03	924 43	1 59	512 12	0 57	355 56	1 14	100 44	0 28
Butcher's meat, fish, poultry.....	15111 61	19 91	16701 88	17 46	11874 74	20 48	17196 02	19 12	6311 51	20 29	4782 31	13 29
Flour, bread, etc.....	6093 74	8 03	7804 59	8 16	5354 79	9 75	6362 25	7 07	2814 21	9 05	3507 24	9 74
Butter.....	4324 14	5 70	6727 25	7 02	3018 64	5 20	5176 98	5 76	1626 09	5 23	1816 43	5 05
Groceries.....	8660 26	11 41	10881 10	11 37	8002 38	13 80	13824 52	15 37	4573 44	14 70	2822 32	7 84
Fruit and vegetables.....	2625 45	3 46	2259 82	2 36	2633 44	4 54	1771 07	1 97	499 82	1 61	1189 36	3 30
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	4616 14	6 08	14406 38	15 06	5588 81	9 64	8380 61	9 27	5782 81	18 59	3193 16	8 87
Fuel.....	14188 07	18 69	20773 49	21 60	9687 25	16 70	12109 04	13 46	7497 86	24 11	11827 10	32 85
Gas, oil, etc.....	2562 56	3 38	2830 34	2 96	936 14	1 62	3034 90	3 39	24 93	0 08	493 51	1 37
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	1394 14	1 84	2195 32	2 30	807 33	1 39	1450 36	1 63	796 38	2 56	986 58	2 74
Furniture and furnishings.....	1689 32	2 22	4591 06	4 80	1906 83	3 29	2400 37	2 68	1108 84	3 57	1202 17	3 34
Farm, garden, feed and fodder.....	2668 94	3 51	5192 13	5 42	3537 74	6 10	3539 15	3 94	1966 15	6 32	1615 84	4 48
Repairs and alterations.....	3589 03	4 73	5153 82	5 39	2988 86	5 15	3709 40	4 13	1472 06	4 73	1442 48	4 01
Printing, postage and stationery.....	856 04	1 13	1365 71	1 42	837 60	1 54	1002 42	1 12	83 45	0 27	630 44	1 75
Water supply.....	3034 51	4 00	.....	.....	254 52	0 44	1905 28	2 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salaries and wages.....	32093 54	42 28	36438 22	38 08	24293 41	41 88	30518 88	33 91	10318 92	33 18	15011 63	41 69
Miscellaneous.....	1361 83	1 79	2507 18	2 60	1408 47	2 43	2327 66	2 60	1304 19	4 19	1649 92	4 59
Totals.....	105594 29	139 11	140705 92	147 03	84354 83	145 54	115171 63	128 11	46536 22	149 62	52271 03	145 19

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the supplies for which tenders were invited and the prices paid for the same.

SUPPLIES.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Butcher meat, per cwt					6 48
Flour, per bbl.	4 90	4 83	5 14	4 35	* 4 49
Bread, per 4 lb. loaf					
Oatmeal, per bbl.	4 90	4 80	4 90	4 95	5 00
Split peas, per bbl	3 40	....	3 73	3 60	4 50
Butter, roll and dairy, per lb.	0 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 18	0 16 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 17	0 15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Potatoes, per bushel	0 65				
FUEL.					
Hard coal, large egg	4 00	4 65	4 50	5 75	5 00
“ stove	4 00	4 65	4 50	5 75	5 10
“ chestnut	4 00	4 65	4 50	5 75	.....
“ small egg		4 48	4 50	5 75	.....
Soft coal, for steam	3 90				
“ “ grates		4 30			
Hard wood, green, per cord				5 10	.....
“ dry, “	4 45			5 20	.....
Pine				3 45	.....

*In bags.

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing the number of officers and *employés* in each and all of the Asylums classified according to the duties performed.

OCCUPATION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylums.	Totals.
Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1		1	5
Assistant Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	1		5
Assistant Medical Officers	2	2	1	2			7
Bursars and Clerks	2	2	2	2		1	9
Storekeepers and Assistants	3	2	1	2	1	1	10
Stewards	1		1				2
Matrons	1	1	1	1		1	5
Assistant Matrons	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Engineers' Assistants and Stokers	8	9	4	7	3	6	37
Masons and Bricklayers	1	1					2
Carpenters	2	2	1	2	2	1	10
Painters	1	1					2
Bakers and Assistants	2	2	1	1	1		7
Gardeners and Assistants	2	2	2	1		1	8
Farmers and Farm Labourers	1	3	1	4	2	1	12
Tailors and Seamstresses	2	2	2	3	1	2	12
Shoemakers				1			1
Stable and Stock-keepers		2	1	1		1	5
Butchers and Jobbers		1	1	1			3
Messengers, Porters and Portresses	1	2	1	1	1	1	7
Cooks and Kitchen Maids	7	6	3	5	3	4	28
Laundresses and Assistants	5	4	3	4	3	2	21
Housemaids	2	8	2	4	1	7	24
Dairymaids	1	1	1				3
ATTENDANTS.							
Chief Male Attendants and Supervisors	11	10	12	12	4	1	50
Chief Female Attendants and Supervisors	6	7	7	10	4	1	35
Trained Infirmary Nurse			1				1
Teachers of Feeble-minded Children						3	3
Ordinary Male Attendants	21	30	13	20	8	6	98
Ordinary Female Attendants	23	26	16	17	8	9	99
Male Night Watchers	5		2	3	1	3	14
Female Night Watchers	4	3	1	3		2	14
Totals	119	132	84	110	45	56	544

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted to the Asylums (excluding transfers) during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

AGES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			MIMICO ASYLUM.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Under 15 years																29	18	47	29	18	47
From 15 to 20 years	7	1	8	3	5	8	4	7	11							13	5	18	30	20	50
" 20 " 25 "	24	12	36	10	6	17	12	11	23	5	1	6	7	2	9	7	2	9	69	40	109
" 25 " 30 "	15	28	43	7	10	17	11	6	17	6	16	22	6	1	7	9	4	13	54	65	119
" 30 " 35 "	24	27	51	15	8	23	11	6	17	9	11	20	8	8	16	9	8	17	76	68	144
" 35 " 40 "	22	15	37	5	5	10	10	11	21	9	14	23	4	12	16	6	8	14	56	65	121
" 40 " 45 "	20	14	34	9	6	15	9	8	17	5	10	15	4	11	15	5	9	14	52	58	110
" 45 " 50 "	18	17	35	5	7	12	9	3	12	3	8	11	6	15	21	2	6	8	43	56	99
" 50 " 55 "	9	13	22	6	3	9	5	2	7	5	4	9	3	14	17	1	3	4	29	39	68
" 55 " 60 "	14	4	18	2	6	8	4	3	7	1	3	4	1	11	12	1		1	23	27	50
" 60 " 65 "	6	10	16	4		4	3	1	4	8	2	10	1	8	9				22	24	43
" 65 " 70 "	4	5	9		4	4	7	5	12	2	4	6	1	10	11				14	28	42
" 70 " 75 "	2	2	4	2	2	4	2		2	2		2	1	2	3				9	6	15
" 75 " 80 "	3	1	4		1	1	1	2	3				1	2	3		1	1	5	7	12
" 80 " 85 "	3		3	2	1	3							1	1	2				6	2	8
" 85 " 90 "					1	1								2	2					3	3
" 90 " 95 "																					
Unknown	26	4	30				3	1	3	1		1							30	4	34
Totals.	197	163	350	70	63	133	89	58	147	67	90	157	42	99	141	82	64	146	547	527	1074

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged from the Asylums as cured, during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

AGES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			MIMICO ASYLUM.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From 15 to 20 years	4	1	5	1	1	2	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	8	5	13
" 20 " 25 "	4	7	11	3	2	5	3	6	9	3	1	4	...	1	1	13	17	30
" 25 " 30 "	6	3	9	3	4	7	1	3	4	4	5	9	...	...	...	14	15	29
" 30 " 35 "	3	3	6	6	4	10	2	3	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	11	15	26
" 35 " 40 "	4	3	7	2	3	5	1	2	3	4	3	7	...	1	1	11	12	23
" 40 " 45 "	8	5	13	...	4	4	1	...	1	3	3	6	...	...	...	12	12	24
" 45 " 50 "	5	2	7	4	...	4	2	2	4	6	3	9	...	...	...	17	7	24
" 50 " 55 "	4	...	4	2	2	4	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	11
" 55 " 60 "	2	1	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	5	3	8
" 60 " 65 "	3	2	5	1	2	3	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	5	11
" 65 " 70 "	2	2	4	2	1	3	...	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	6	5	11
" 70 " 75 "	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	4
" 75 " 80 " .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 80 " 85 " .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" 85 " 90 " .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	46	30	76	26	25	51	15	19	34	27	25	52	...	2	2	114	101	215

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons who died in the Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

AGES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			MINICO ASYLUM.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years.....																4	5	9	4	5	9
From 15 to 20 years.....							1		1	1		1				4	2	6	6	2	8
" 20 " 25 ".....								1	1												
" 25 " 30 ".....										2	1	3				1	3	4	3	6	9
" 30 " 35 ".....									2	2	1	3				1	4	5	6	11	17
" 35 " 40 ".....	3	4	7	1	3	4	3	2	5	1	1	2	1		1				9	10	19
" 40 " 45 ".....	5	5	10				2	2	4							2	1	3	9	13	22
" 45 " 50 ".....	5	1	6	5	2	7	2	4	6	2	4	6	1	1	2		2	2	9	14	23
" 50 " 55 ".....	3		3	3	1	4	1	1	2	2	3	5	1	2	3	1	2	3	11	9	20
" 55 " 60 ".....	2	3	5	3	2	5			1	1		1				1		1	7	6	13
" 60 " 65 ".....	2		2	2	1	3	4	1	2	1	3	4	2		2				7	7	14
" 65 " 70 ".....	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4		1	1				6	13	19
" 70 " 75 ".....	2	2	4	1	2	3	1		1	1	1	2							5	5	10
" 75 " 80 ".....	3		3							1		1		1	1				4	3	7
" 80 " 85 ".....	1		1	1	3	4													2	3	5
" 85 " 90 ".....		1	1	1	1	2													1	2	3
" 90 " 95 ".....		1	1																	1	1
Unknown.....														1	1					1	1
Totals.....	33	24	57	20	34	54	13	15	28	20	20	40	5	6	11	14	19	33	105	118	223

The details of the distribution of all these persons will be found in the following table, which affords also a means of comparison with the previous year :

PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.	30th September, 1890.			30th September, 1891.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Asylum for Insane, Toronto.....	399	391	790	331	348	679
“ “ London	469	477	946	493	481	974
“ “ Kingston	325	349	674	279	247	526
“ “ Hamilton	459	449	908	447	447	894
“ “ Mimico				196	199	395
Total insane in Asylums	1652	1666	3318	1746	1722	3468
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.....	157	155	312	222	198	420
Total number in Provincial Asylums ...	1809	1821	3630	1968	1920	3888
Homewood Retreat, Guelph.....	9	10	19	9	10	19
Insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary....	30	2	32	26	.....	26
Insane and idiotic persons in the common gaols.	53	23	76	33	33	66
Total number of insane and idiotic persons under public accommodation	1901	1856	3757	2036	1963	3999
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Toronto Asylum.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Number of applications on hand for admission to the London Asylum.....	3	7	10	15	15	30
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Kingston Asylum	18	4	22	8	7	15
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Hamilton Asylum.....	4	18	22	6	9	15
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Orillia Asylum.....	226	172	398	35	25	60
Total number of insane and idiotic persons known to the Department on 30th September, 1890 and 1891	2153	2058	4211	2100	2019	4119

The following table shews the number of beds in each of the Asylums and how they were occupied at the close of the official year:—

ASYLUMS.	Number of Beds.			Number in residence on 30th September, 1891.			Number of Vacancies.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Toronto	354	349	703	331	348	679	23	11	34
London	472	472	944	493	481	974	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	283	246	529	279	247	526	4	.....	4
Hamilton	444	465	909	447	447	894	.....	.....	.....
Mimico	200	200	400	196	199	395	4	1	5
Orillia	280	270	550	222	198	420	58	72	130
Totals	2033	2002	4035	1968	1920	3888	89	84	173

SOCIAL STATE.

The following information, in respect to the nationalities, religious denominations and social state of the patients admitted, including transfers, as well as the aggregate admissions of all preceding years since 1841, is compiled from the records of the various institutions:—

Social State.

	Admissions of year.	Total Admissions.
Married	434	7898
Unmarried	640	8301
	1074	16199

Nationalities.

Canadian	687	7615
English	113	2198
Irish	142	3517
Scotch	66	1532
United States	21	481
Other countries and unknown	45	856
	1074	16199

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	216	3824
Roman Catholic	232	3491
Presbyterian	190	3324
Methodist	246	3222
Other denominations and unknown	190	2338
	1074	16199

DISCHARGES.

ASYLUMS.	No. of Cures.	No. of Admissions.	Percentage of Cures to Admissions.
Toronto	76	350	21.71
London	37	133	27.82
Kingston.....	34	147	23.13
Hamilton	52	157	33.12
Totals.....	199	787	25.29

PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

The number of patients who were allowed to return to their homes on probational leave, and the ultimate results thereof, are shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.				132	97	229
Discharged, cured	56	48	104			
“ improved	9	16	25			
“ unimproved	2		2			
Died before expiration of leave		1	1			
Transferred to another Asylum.....						
Returned to Asylum.....	28	10	38			
Out on probation 30th September, 1891	37	22	59			
Totals.....	132	97	229	132	97	229

DEATHS IN ASYLUM.

ASYLUMS.	No. of Deaths.	Total Population.	Percentage of Deaths on Total Population.
Toronto	57	1140	5.00
London	54	1079	5.00
Kingston.....	28	821	3.41
Hamilton	40	1065	3.75
Mimico	11	409	2.70
Orillia (Idiot).....	33	458	7.20
Totals.....	223	4972	4.49

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

The Table shewing the assigned causes of insanity is annexed :—

ASSIGNED CAUSES.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CASE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As Predisposing Cause.			As Exciting Cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.....	2	4	6	10	36	46
Religious excitement				13	13	26
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	5	3	8	21	15	36
Love affairs, including seduction				5	20	25
Mental anxiety—"worry".....	5	1	6	19	6	25
Fright and nervous shocks				3	5	8
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink.....	6		6	12	3	15
Intemperance, sexual.....					1	1
Venereal disease.....	2		2	1	2	3
Self-abuse, sexual	5	1	6	31	3	34
Over-work		2	2	6	10	16
Sunstroke	4	1	5	7		7
Accident or injury.....	1		1	20		20
Pregnancy		1	1		5	5
Puerperal					25	25
Lactation					2	2
Puberty and change of life.....		1	1	2	3	5
Uterine disorders					12	12
Brain disease, with general paralysis ..					1	1
Brain disease, with epilepsy	22	8	30		1	1
Other forms of brain disease				2	1	3
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	6	7	13	18	14	32
Fevers				11	5	16
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination.....	27	20	47			
With other combined cause not ascertained.....	49	64	113	2	3	5
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in combination.....	1	1			1	1
With other combined cause not ascertained.....	1		1			
Unknown	309	349	658	280	277	557
Total	465	463	928	463	463	928

The following table shews the admissions, discharges, etc., for each year since 1877, inclusive.

YEAR.	Lunatics Admitted.	Discharged, Died and Escaped.	Remained.	Percentage.
1877.....	437	331	106	24.25
1878.....	479	335	144	30.06
1879.....	461	321	140	30.36
1880.....	507	353	154	30.37
1881.....	502	386	116	23.10
1882.....	493	401	92	18.66
1883.....	519	433	86	16.57
1884.....	493	416	77	15.61
1885.....	457	423	34	7.44
1886.....	519	355	164	31.60
1887.....	425	395	30	7.06
1888.....	566	386	180	31.80
1889.....	514	441	73	14.20
1890.....	669	492	177	26.46
1891.....	928	495	433	53.34

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS.

The following two tables shew, 1st, the percentage of patients employed in the year just closed, and 2nd, the increase in that percentage which has taken place since 1882, the first year in which we have regular statistics on the subject:—

ASYLUMS.	Actual Population.	Number of Patients who worked.	Collective stay, in days, of Patients.	Number of days' work done.	Percentage of days worked to collective stay.
Toronto.....	1140	561	277120	185793	67.04
London.....	1079	827	369670	271320	73.40
Kingston.....	821	561	171713	149794	87.24
Hamilton.....	1065	845	327960	253404	77.27
Mimico.....	409	232	113515	20690	18.23
Orillia.....	458	186	131234	49649	37.83
Totals.....	4972	3212	1391212	930650	67.89

The following table shews the percentage of days worked to the collective stay in the Asylums in each year since 1882:—

ASYLUMS.	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Toronto.....	32.15	30.44	53.90	38.40	41.10	56.37	52.09	51.39	62.01	67.04
London.....	54.00	69.89	86.56	79.58	77.84	77.84	77.54	77.30	75.43	73.40
Kingston.....	45.11	53.33	76.59	61.13	68.26	68.26	69.71	70.56	70.27	87.24
Hamilton.....	37.61	62.38	56.40	48.82	62.32	61.49	73.95	57.32	68.43	77.27

ASYLUM EXPENDITURE.

The following table shews the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the Asylums during the past year, as well as for the year which preceded it.

ASYLUMS.	Expended 1890.	Expended 1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Toronto	106,093 56	105,594 29	.....	499 27
London	115,536 30	140,705 92	25,169 62	.....
Kingston	92,387 62	84,354 83	.....	8,032 79
Hamilton	106,881 14	115,171 63	8,290 49	.....
Orillia	43,465 50	52,271 03	8,805 53	.....
Totals.....	464,364 12	498,097 70	42,265 64	8,532 06
Actual increase, 1891.....			33,733 58	.....

The increase in the expenditure which is shown at London and Hamilton during 1891, is due to large balances for coal delivered in 1890, being paid for in 1891, and also accounts for the abnormally small expenditure in 1890.

The next table shews the annual and weekly cost per patient of each of the Asylums during 1890 and 1891, together with the average daily population :—

ASYLUMS.	YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1890.			YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT., 1891.		
	Daily average Population.	Annual cost per Patient.	Weekly cost per Patient.	Daily average Population.	Annual cost per Patient.	Weekly cost per Patient.
		\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.
Toronto ..	761	139 30	2 68	759	139 11	2 68
London	925	124 96	2 40	957	147 03	2 83
Kingston	679	136 06	2 61	580	145 54	2 80
Hamilton	901	118 62	2 28	898	128 11	2 46
Mimico				311	149 62	2 88
Orillia.....	311	139 76	2 69	360	145 19	2 79
Totals.....	3577	131 74	2 53	3865	142 43	2 74

REVENUE FROM PAYING PATIENTS.

Asylum.	No. of patients.	Revenue.
Toronto Asylum.....	278	\$36,677 23
London ".....	107	8,226 21
Kingston ".....	65	3,878 30
Hamilton ".....	90	7,645 40
Orillia ".....	37	2,079 68
Totals.....	577	\$58,507 42

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE.

The following statement shews the revenue received from the Asylums for each year since 1871, together with the number of paying patients in the Asylums from year to year :

	No. of Patients.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
For the year ending September 30, 1871	118	14045 30	.....	.....
" " 1872	139	19255 80	5219 50	.....
" " 1873	171	16660 61	.....	2595 19
" " 1874	182	20035 77	3375 15	.....
" " 1875	231	21875 92	1840 15	.....
" " 1876	256	21175 93	.....	699 99
" " 1877	323	28093 58	6917 65	.....
" " 1878	334	30103 75	2010 17	.....
" " 1879	343	32898 26	2794 51	.....
" " 1880	387	37653 81	4755 55	.....
" " 1881	414	41066 54	3412 73	.....
" " 1882	475	43937 64	2871 10	.....
" " 1883	538	59922 59	15984 95	.....
" " 1884	496	48135 18	.....	11787 41
" " 1885	509	49620 93	1485 73	.....
" " 1886	516	53030 05	4309 12	.....
" " 1887	514	48742 53	.....	5187 52
" " 1888	538	59638 16	10895 63	.....
" " 1889	708	66670 64	7032 48	.....
" " 1890	562	62751 16	.....	3916 48
" " 1891	577	58507 42	.....	4246 74

APPENDIX

TO THE

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

CONTAINING

THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF
THE ASYLUMS IN TORONTO, LONDON, KINGSTON,
HAMILTON AND ORILLIA.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM
FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1891.

TORONTO, Oct. 1st, 1891.

To R. Christie, Inspector of Public Charities:—

SIR:—In accordance with the requirements of the Statute, I have the honour to herewith present to you the Fifty-first Annual Report of the operations of this Asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1891.

The total number of patients admitted during the preceding twelve months was 350. Of these 207 were received under warrant from our gaols, and 143 were sent directly by relations or friends to one or other of the Provincial Asylums. 110 of the above number were transferred to us during the year, namely 70 males and 40 females. They were of the quiet and chronic class. This reduced our ordinary admissions to 240 patients.

The total number under care and treatment during the year was 1,140 against 961 last year.

Deaths.

The deaths were, males 33, females 24, making a total of 57, as against 59 last year, but as the number under treatment was much larger in 1891 than in 1890, the percentage of mortality last year was only 5 per cent. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the former year. A large number of those who died were aged and many had passed the three score and ten years of life.

Discharges.

During the year 57 males were discharged, and 49 females, being a total of 106. Of that number 76 recovered, 16 improved, and 14 unimproved. This makes 21.7 of recoveries on admissions.

It will be readily understood that the large transfer to us of 110 chronic and incurable cases must of necessity reduce our proportional number of recoveries as they are included in our list of admissions. It is only fair to subtract them from our total of admissions during the year, making the number 240. The ratio of recoveries would then be on admission 31.6 per cent.

Insane Europeans.

I drew attention three years ago to the fact that Canada is being made "a dumping ground" for the defective class of Europe, especially of Great Britain and Ireland. It needs only a glance at our Asylum Statistics to show that a much larger proportion of insane foreigners is in our Asylum and is being committed from day to day than the usual average can warrant. It is evident from the statements of the patients themselves that numbers of them are being sent by parochial bodies to our shore, simply as the cheapest way to get rid of them for life. We have no such strict system of inspection of immigrants as exists in the United States, hence our open door is being crowded and our land flooded by all classes of defectives, especially the insane.

Flower Missions.

As has been the case for several years past, the "Bible Flower Mission" of this city has not forgotten our patients. One of its active members has paid during the last two years 98 visits and has distributed 5,323 bouquets with neat Bible texts attached. Many of these Scriptural selections were retained by the recipients weeks after having been received. The donors receive the thanks of all, for these evidences of good will.

Newspapers.

The proprietor of the *Telegram* newspaper has kindly sent us for many years ten numbers of the paper, daily. These are distributed in the wards and the perusal of them is looked forward to by the patients with great eagerness from day to day. The *Empire* has not forgotten us and has kindly sent us two copies daily for such charitable use. We have received the exchanges of the *Globe* and *Telegram* daily, and for many years. These comprise newspapers from all parts of the world, and to many patients they are equal to letters from home as they contain local news from the neighbourhood to which each reader may belong. They are "sunny glints" of the outside world to many, more unfortunate than ourselves.

Volunteer Patients.

Very many persons come to us and wish to stay in the Asylum to be treated for some nervous trouble they may be afflicted with. They are not insane, but are on the border-land, and reasonably supposing that asylum medical officers are more conversant with such complaints than are any other members of the profession, seek their advice and treatment. A large number of such are quite willing to go into our wards and remain there subject to our care and supervision as are the other patients, if only they were permitted to do so, until they should recover their physical and mental health.

Private Asylums can meet the wants of the comparatively wealthy in this respect, but the plea is for the poor, who are drifting towards and it may be into insanity, but who might be saved by timely treatment during this voluntary surrender to it in a hospital for the insane. The same Statute could apply to such cases as is now in force in respect to private institutions. Under existing rules and regulations we are not permitted to receive or retain patients of this class, so these poor and needy must shift for themselves as best they may until insanity has fully developed.

Amusements.

It will be seen by the subjoined list of amusements that our friends in the city are not unmindful of us.

For many years they have cheerfully given their services gratuitously, and were they to hear the expressions of pleasure and gratitude by the patients they would feel themselves repaid for their self-denial.

These varied entertainments are usually of a high order of merit, as much of the best talent in the city is at our disposal. We have the usual dances, pic-nics and such like during the year.

List of Entertainments provided by Friends, Season 1890-91.

1. Concert by Band of Governor-General's Body Guard, Mr. T. Williams, Band-master.
2. Concert by Choir of Christ Church, R.E., Mr. F. Johnston, Conductor.
3. Concert by Mr. George Macbeth and friends.
4. Stereopticon entertainment by Mr. F. B. Whittemore and friends.
5. Concert by Choir of Beverley Street Baptist Church, Mr. C. Ruse, Conductor.
6. Concert by Choir of Holy Trinity Church, Mr. A. R. Blackburn, Conductor.
7. Concert by Choir of St. Margaret's Church, Mr. W. Walklate, Conductor.
8. Concert by Mr. Lawrence Boyd and friends.
9. Concert by Choir of West Presbyterian Church, Mr. George Macbeth, Conductor.
10. Concert by the Toronto Hand Bell Ringers, Mr. H. Fox, Secretary.

11. Concert by Choir of Old St. Andrew's Church, Mr. G. W. Grant, Conductor.
12. Concert by Choir of Berkeley Street Methodist Church, Mrs. Bradley, Conductor.
13. Concert by Burns Camp, Sons of Scotland, Mr. D. Carmichael, Conductor.
14. Concert by Choir of Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Mr. A. S. Vogt, Conductor.
15. Concert by Choir of St. Alban's Cathedral, Mr. James Baylis, Conductor.
16. Concert by Burns Camp, Sons of Scotland, Mr. B. Farquharson, Secretary.
17. Concert by Choir of Queen Street Methodist Church, Mr. J. B. Baxter, Conductor.
18. Robert de Bruce Camp, Sons of Scotland, Mr. B. Farquharson, Secretary.
19. Concert by Miss Blackwell and friends.
20. Concert by Choir of College Street Baptist Church, Mr. C. P. McCoy, Conductor.
21. Concert by W. M. Robinson and friends.
22. Stereopticon Entertainment, illustrative of life in India and Ceylon, by Mr. G. W. Leitch.

Industrial Exhibition.

Through the kindness of the executive of the Industrial Exhibition we receive free admission yearly for about 120 patients. It would do the officers of this great show good to hear our patients on their return criticise the classifications of judges and quality of fruit, flowers, paintings, manufactures, and such like.

Wants.

A large room is needed as a workshop for the patients. Having now no farm, we are compelled to keep a large number of patients who are capable of working in comparative idleness. Were a large room built we could employ such in some industrial pursuits, much to their benefit and ours. The same room could be used as a lecture room for the students who come here from year to year to receive clinical instruction on mental diseases. For the past seven years the classes have ranged from 50 to 60 medical students of the graduating year.

As the Medical Council has determined to compel all students to attend such a course before licensing them, this class will in future be double this size—coming as they will from the two medical schools in the city—hence the necessity of providing adequate accommodation for them.

It is my intention to invite senior law students to attend this course, as it is important for them to practically know something of insanity in connection with their study of jurisprudence, as it is for a medical student to be conversant with mind troubles. A lawyer will be able to more intelligently examine a medical witness were he to have knowledge of insanity from observation as well as from books.

Mimico Branch.

This branch is as yet in connection with Toronto Asylum. There are about 400 patients in residence. Two additional cottages for disturbed and disturbing patients are being finished.

These will contain 120 of this class. These structures will be ready for occupancy about next January. The branch will then have a population of 520 patients. It will then be an Asylum in itself. It is scarcely necessary to state that its administration cannot be carried on successfully from Toronto Asylum as headquarters, with six miles intervening. It is impossible for me to oversee as it should be supervised, and in the interest of this organization it should be established on an independent basis. Toronto Asylum superintendency is enough for a chief officer, unless he is satisfied to perform his work in a perfunctory manner.

On November 27th, 1890, Dr. Cascaden resigned his position as assistant physician. Dr. Murphy was appointed assistant superintendent in his place, and entered on his duties on January 16th, 1891. He is in charge at the present time. So far he has been assisted by clinical students. Of necessity these can only remain for a short period, and become useful about the time each is ready to leave as a graduate to enter into practice. It would be better to appoint a medical man, as assistant physician, to help Dr. Murphy, and who, as one of the medical staff, would assume some share of responsibility, which a clinical student cannot be permitted to take upon himself.

Deaths.

The deaths were 11 at this branch during the year; 409 were in residence, so this is a percentage of only 2.6 per cent. mortality. From the experience we have had of three of these cottages in the grounds of the Toronto Asylum, there is no doubt of the healthfulness of these detached buildings in contrast to the housing of large numbers in huge structures, which are monuments of architectural folly. The better ventilation, the isolation from one another, the access to more sunlight and fresh air, the better classification, the greater facilities to get out of doors, the removal of the noisy, filthy and epileptic from the quiet and decent, are only a few of the advantages of the cottage system. The disadvantages are not to be compared to these, if the interest of the insane is the sole object in view.

The appended statements from the *Journal of Insanity* show what the opinion of the large class of our workers is in this direction. It is a revulsion against that *hospitalism* which prevailed so long in Euaope, especially in cities where ground is dear and skyward is cheap.

Detached Buildings for the Insane.

The *Alienist and Neurologist* says on this matter.—It seems as though this way of providing for the care and treatment of the insane has commended itself to the favour of alienists in the country more and more each year. The building of Kankakee asylum marked a new era in hospital construction in the United States. Dr. Yellowles could not refer to it as "another gigantic mistake." Kankakee accommodates 1,500 patients, 275 in the central building, and 1,225 in the detached buildings, which number eighteen.

Willard Asylum consists of a main building and twenty detached buildings and can accommodate 2,000. Several mistakes were confessedly made in the erection of this plant. For instance, the central building should have a capacity of only 350 instead of 600. The arrangement of the grouping was also somewhat defective. It was, at first, intended only for the chronic insane, but on account of the great pressure on the other institutions in New York it has been compelled to receive all classes. But it is adapted for general insane population or for the chronic insane. The institutions at Toledo, Ohio, Richmond, Ind., and one in Dakota and at Kalamazoo, all have detached buildings. Kalamazoo has two large main buildings, one for each sex, and some half dozen farms and cottages. Although Kalamazoo was originally built in the old style, all the additions made to its capacity in late years have taken the shape of the cottages on farms.

Two hospitals about being completed, that at Islip, and that at Ogdensburg, N.Y., are both being constructed on the detached building plan. Each of these will consist of a large number of small, home-like, inexpensive two-story buildings. Following the progressive thought of the day, the Lunacy Committee of Pennsylvania, has decided to provide for the increasing number of insane in the State by the erection of a new hospital plant, which will consist of a large number of small two-story buildings, variously arranged so as to accommodate the various class of patients.

The Legislature adopted the committee's suggestions, and the new plan capable of accommodating 1,500 or 2,000 patients will be erected at once. A wise incorporation of the best of Kankakee, St. Lawrence, Alt-Scherbitz, Willard and Gabersee, would result in an admirable hospital. The two principal objections to the detached buildings have

been the difficulties in administration and of supplying hot meals. Without going into details, it will suffice to say that Kankakee, Alt-Scherbitz and Willard report little or no difficulty in this respect. The cost, per bed, of the buildings of Kankakee was about \$575; Willard, \$825. The cost of the old style asylum was \$1,800 per bed.

The new hospital for Pennsylvania is to cost \$600,000, or \$390 per bed.

Public Buildings for the Insane.

The Annual Report of the State Board of Charities of New York has the following in this connection. The Board cannot conclude this subject of the insane without again protesting in the opposition to the erection by the State of great buildings for the concentration of the insane, adapted more for local ornament and impressiveness than for the purpose claimed—that of improving the condition of, or for the better accommodation and care of those deprived of their reason. Buildings of this character, like many of those now in use, and the one now in process of erection as a new additional state institution for insane occupants at an expense that bids fair, when finally completed and furnished, to cost somewhere near \$2,500 for each occupant for shelter alone, is an extravagant misuse of the funds obtained by the state taxation for “charitable” purposes.

The houses or homes of the people of the state, throughout its extent, are tabulated in tax assessments lists at the average cost of less than \$2,000 each, and they accommodate families averaging five persons to each house, or about \$400 individually for comfortable shelter.

Truly it is not needful, on the ground of necessity to spend a million or more on one vast building, its furniture and other accessories, to accommodate patients at quadruple cost, or about \$2,500 for each insane person committed to it, merely to gratify local or official pride. The investigations of philanthropists, and the experience of alienists in Europe, and of those of the highest type and attainments in our own country, now condemn the herding together in large numbers of those afflicted with insanity. They are not insensible to their forced association when confined as in prison, and it has been found that the best results in treatment, to say nothing of cures, are attained in smaller, separate and inexpensive buildings, capable of a larger range of classification of the different cases of mental aberration, and affording more intimate personal acquaintance with and observation of their patients, by the medical and other attendants, and also securing greater individual safety of the insane inmates, than can be had in great buildings of prison-like structure, even of stately grandeur.

WANTS.

1st.—A mason is needed, as repairs and changes are constantly required in masonry.

2nd.—A fruit gardener is needed. The farmer has neither the training nor time to look after fruit culture. It will pay to employ such a person as he can use patients to assist him. The purchase of all kinds of fruit for a large establishment means a good deal of money to be expended yearly. There would be no necessity for this expenditure with a good gardener to look after the cultivation of all kinds of fruits.

3rd.—On account of the great increase of population, one additional cook and another laundry woman are required.

4th.—A mortuary should be built as a detached building,

5th.—A dwelling-house for fruit gardener and one for mason should be erected, such as the farmer and carpenter occupy at present.

6th.—On the north farm a water supply is badly needed, as the surface wells are of little use. The stables, the piggery, the cottage for working patients, and the assistant farmer's house are at present virtually without water except what is drawn by waggons from the lake a mile distant.

FARM.

So far the receipts from the farm have not exceeded the outlay. This was to be expected, as the farm had lain uncultivated for many years, and as a result was overrun with all kinds of noxious weeds. The land was undrained and in many parts level and wet. These drawbacks have been remedied to some extent by cultivation, and will be more so in the future. Any farmer knows it takes years to bring such neglected farm land into shape.

A good deal of the new land has been brought into use within the last two years, but much more is lying waste and needs cleaning up. It was hoped that a large farm like that of Mimico would raise enough of potatoes, hay, straw, roots and such like for both asylums, but this year the branch will need all that has been raised for its own use, (so the farmer reports).

Toronto Asylum must purchase in the future, all such supplies that it may need at our own market. In connection with the farm are needed a large root-house and an implement building to hold reapers, mowers, waggons and such like.

Lectures.

Regular weekly lectures will be delivered at this Asylum to the nurses during the coming winter on Sanitation, Hygiene, Nursing, and the different phases of Insanity.

It is intended to make them as practical as possible, and those nurses, who will attend two courses of such lectures and will pass satisfactory examinations, can receive certificates to that effect at the close of such a course, of two years duration.

Name, "Asylum."

There is no doubt that the name "Asylum" conveys to the public the idea of merely a place of refuge; simply this and nothing more. It is often stated by outsiders that it has always seemed to them the Asylums were merely places of custody and safe-keeping for the maniacs and incurables. They had a vague notion that very few of those who entered ever were discharged as recovered. Such doubters look almost incredulously on the statement that from thirty to forty per cent. of those who are admitted annually are cured and set at liberty.

This erroneous impression is largely due to the unfortunate word "Asylum." It contains no idea of medical treatment.

A misnomer often does mischief in this way. We all know what horrors were conveyed to us by the names "Bedlam" and "Madhouse," and how we associated in our minds such names with howling maniacs, who are only found on the stage in some *extravaganza*.

It is a pity that our statutory title is not "Hospital for the Insane." This means medical care and treatment, and such a term would educate the public mind in the right direction.

New York State last year wisely made the change, and we should follow its excellent example in this respect.

Two Modes of Admission.

It is a pity that uniformity cannot be obtained in the modes of admission of patients. The ordinary process is simple, effective and expeditious. It needs only a history of the individual and two medical certificates to fulfil the law in this respect.

In this city the whole of the conditions required by law could be complied with in a few hours.

The second method, by warrant, is slow, cumbersome and complex, and often subjects an innocent patient to incarceration in some County gaol for weeks waiting for the completion of necessary documents before being allowed transmission to an Asylum. The two systems might be put in antithesis in this way, by citing cases in our own experience.

"A" goes insane on a neighbouring street; the friends come to me and papers are issued at once for his admission. In an hour they are properly filled and the patient is admitted at once.

"B" is found by a policeman insane on the same street; is taken into custody, and conveyed to the gaol. He is committed under a warrant, brought before a magistrate, and is again committed to gaol for further examination. The gaol surgeon then examines him, the county judge examines him, another medical man examines him. These three gentlemen determine and declare that poor "B" is insane. All the papers in the case are then sent to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary; they go from there to the Inspector of Asylums, and from him to one of the Superintendents of an Asylum. The latter copies the important parts of them; these files, in due time, find their way back to the Provincial Secretary's office. All having been found by this time to have been satisfactory, a warrant of transfer is issued to a bailiff, and he delivers over in due form the unfortunate prisoner to the Asylum officials.

"B" is not a murderer, a burglar, or a criminal of any sort, but unfortunately fell into the hands of a policeman, or constable.

"A" was lucky to have friends to look after him, and escaped the prison, the many interviews, the days and maybe weeks of prison fare, and the mortification of consorting with criminals although innocent of any offence.

"A" recovers and may be released by the Superintendent at five minutes notice. "B" has been committed by a warrant, and a warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor must discharge him. He cannot be otherwise legally discharged. This discharge must be based on the statement of a chief officer of an Asylum that "B" has recovered. This process often takes ten days or more from the time the recommendation is sent in until the warrant of discharge comes to hand. A mere statement of the facts shows how inconsistent, indefensible, clumsy and unjust such a law is which treats so differently two individuals under similar conditions, except that of custody and the accident of arrest.

It is a slavish copy of an old English law which even in Britain is obsolete in its most objectionable features. The remedy lies in putting the two classes on the same footing. Let each Sheriff procure from a Superintendent two certificates as in ordinary process, let the gaol surgeon and another medical practitioner certify to the insanity; let these documents be a warrant, as they are ordinarily, to transfer such at once from a gaol to an Asylum under the same condition as in ordinary cases, and the discharge in the same way.

The following is an extract from my Report of 1889 on this subject, and is pertinent thereto:

"One of the anomalies of our system for admission is that there is no uniformity in the procedure necessary to admit a patient by warrant or under ordinary process. A patient, however harmless, may be arrested because of insanity, cannot be legally declared insane until such a person has been examined by the County judge, the gaol surgeon, and one other legally qualified medical practitioner.

"This step may mean a delay of a week or ten days. The next necessity is that all papers in connection with the case must then be sent to the Provincial Secretary, and from his office to the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum to which the patient is to be sent. It is then required that a warrant of transfer from a gaol to an Asylum must be signed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

"These additional requirements may cause, and, usually do cause, at least ten days of further delay. Because of this round-about way an insane person remains in gaol after commitment about three weeks before all the formal steps of removal are complied with.

"It is true that occasionally some cases are admitted sooner if all the parties to the transfer can be reached at once, but this is by no means always the case. Often a month or six weeks are spent in procuring legal documents in warrant cases.

"During all this time an acute, and possibly curable, case may be compelled to lie in gaol at a most critical time of the disease, even although there may be a vacancy in any of the Asylums to receive such unfortunates. The medical officers are always anxious to put such under medical treatment as soon as possible, but they are helpless to expedite the movement of such a cumbrous machinery. On the other hand, under the ordinary process, all that is required is simply the filling up of two medical certificates by physicians to admit any patient.

"The whole legal procedure is often gone through within a few hours of application to the great advantage of friends and patients. The method should be equally as simple and expeditious in warrant cases. None of these are criminals, but they are treated as such in the whole process of examination and committal."

In the same way a complicated method is required to discharge. Nothing less can do so than a warrant signed by the Lieutenant-Governor and based upon the recommendation of the Medical Superintendent of an Asylum. In contradistinction to this complexity is the fact that under ordinary process a patient can be discharged at once by a Superintendent without any formality whatever. All committals and discharges of the insane, pure and simple, should be done by uniform process. This would insure promptitude in investigation as to insanity and in the transfer to Asylums of those declared insane. Not only so, but it would also relieve the congestion which takes place so often in the gaols because of the slow movements of the law in this respect in warrant cases.

Blame is attached by the public and juries to the Government, the Inspectors and Superintendents because of the time required to remove insane persons from the gaols to the Asylums, when, as a matter of fact, the fault lies largely at the door of statutory impediments.

Surely the law could be much more modified in this respect, and for the better, without imperilling the liberty of the subject

The routine work has gone on very much as usual. There have been a good many changes and transfers of *employees*, especially to the Mimico branch. These necessitated the employment of a good many persons new to our work in this institution. On the whole, these as well as the older attendants have done very well.

Of course, where over one hundred and sixty persons are on duty we will occasionally need to adopt "a weeding out" process more because of unfitness than for anything more serious.

The judgment, discretion, patience and activity needed in an Asylum are traits of character not to be found among the many, especially at the petty remuneration such receive.

The many faithful workers have my thanks, and those of honest endeavour to second my efforts to maintain a high standard of efficiency in all departments have my gratitude and will not fail of their reward.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CLARK,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1890				399	391	790
Admitted during year—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	137	70	207			
“ Medical Certificate.....	60	83	143	197	153	350
Total number under treatment during year				596	544	1140
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	46	36	76			
“ improved.....	5	11	16			
“ unimproved	6	8	14			
Total number of discharges during year.....	57	49	106			
Died	33	24	57			
Eloped	1		1			
Transferred	174	123	297	265	196	461
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1891				331	348	679
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum.....				3706	3386	7092
“ discharged	1889	1777	3666			
“ died	919	779	1698			
“ eloped	63	11	74			
“ transferred.....	504	471	975	3375	3038	6413
“ remaining 30th September, 1891				331	348	679

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of day's stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1890, to 30th September, 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 21st of January).	463	445	908
Minimum " " " (on the 31st of March)...	330	326	656
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	141289	135831	277120
Daily average population.....	387.09	372.13	759.23

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married	73	91	164	1651	2123	3774
Widowed		62	186	2055	1263	3318
Single.....						
Total	197	153	350	3706	3386	7092
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians	39	23	62	831	751	1582
Episcopalians	46	46	92	1045	956	2001
Methodists	43	34	77	667	635	1302
Baptists	9	8	17	72	72	144
Congregationalists.....	1	2	3	35	49	84
Roman Catholics	32	24	56	757	669	1426
Mennonites	10	5	15	214	207	421
Quakers.....						
Infidels						
Other denominations.....	17	11	28	85	47	132
Not reported						
Total	197	153	350	3706	3386	7092
NATIONALITIES.						
English	30	23	53	625	552	1177
Irish	30	30	60	990	957	1947
Scotch	14	11	25	445	399	844
Canadian	103	75	178	1333	1236	2619
United States	2	6	8	122	132	254
Other Countries	4	1	5	112	88	200
Unknown	14	7	21	29	22	51
Total	197	153	350	3706	3386	7092

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1891.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....				8	5	13
Brant.....		3	3	44	53	97
Bruce.....	1		1	20	10	30
Carleton.....	3	1	4	74	56	130
Central Prison.....	5		5	24		24
Dufferin.....	1	3	4	5	4	9
Elgin.....				30	22	52
Essex.....				17	12	29
Frontenac.....	1		1	101	68	169
Grey.....	5	6	11	89	75	164
Haldimand.....				25	23	48
Haliburton.....		1	1	1	1	2
Halton.....	1	1	2	75	62	137
Hastings.....	9	4	13	82	69	151
Huron.....				57	51	108
Kent.....	2		2	24	21	45
Lambton.....				26	22	48
Lanark.....				50	40	90
Leeds and Grenville.....				58	48	106
Lennox and Addington.....				24	16	40
Lincoln.....	1		1	94	80	174
Mercer Reformatory.....					7	7
Middlesex.....		1	1	75	71	146
Muskoka District.....		1	1	8	8	16
Nipissing District.....		1	1	1	3	4
Norfolk.....				15	18	33
Northumberland and Durham.....	7	10	17	251	234	485
Ontario.....	11	5	16	153	141	294
Oxford.....				35	38	73
Parry Sound District.....	2	1	3	3	1	4
Peel.....	5	2	7	122	103	225
Perth.....	1		1	45	41	86
Peterborough.....	6	7	13	81	71	152
Prescott and Russell.....				13	17	30
Prince Edward.....				26	26	52
Renfrew.....				4	7	11
Simcoe.....				115	118	233
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				60	59	119
Victoria.....	6	4	10	62	46	108
Waterloo.....				44	46	90
Welland.....				42	43	85
Wellington.....	1		1	130	134	264
Wentworth.....		1	1	220	200	420
York (including City of Toronto).....	79	98	177	1149	1176	2325
Not classed.....	50	3	53	124	40	164
Total admissions.....	197	153	350	3706	3386	7092

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1891.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....				5	1	6
Brant.....				2	3	5
Bruce.....	1		1	5		5
Carleton.....				12	1	13
Central Prison.....	5		5	24		24
Dufferin.....				3		3
Elgin.....				1		1
Essex.....				1	2	3
Frontenac.....				23	13	36
Grey.....	5	2	7	45	13	58
Haldimand.....				5	1	6
Halton.....				4	1	5
Hastings.....	9	3	12	33	23	56
Huron.....				3		3
Kent.....				6	2	8
Lambton.....				2	2	4
Lanark.....				9	6	15
Leeds and Grenville.....				11	5	16
Lennox and Addington.....				11		11
Lincoln.....				13	9	22
Mercer Reformatory.....					5	5
Middlesex.....				2	1	3
Muskoka District.....				1	1	2
Norfolk.....	3	4	7	50	24	74
Northumberland and Durham.....	7	3	10	56	25	81
Oxford.....				3	5	8
Parry Sound District.....	2		2	2		2
Peel.....	3		3	31	7	38
Perth.....				7		7
Peterborough.....	6	2	8	34	10	44
Prescott and Russell.....				5	2	7
Prince Edward.....				3		3
Renfrew.....				4	1	5
Simcoe.....				24	12	36
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				13	4	17
Victoria.....	5	4	9	41	18	59
Waterloo.....				9	4	13
Welland.....				6	3	9
Wellington.....				12	3	15
Wentworth.....				38	9	47
York.....	49	51	100	212	225	537
Not Classed.....	42	1	43	43	8	51
Total admissions.....	137	70	207	914	449	1363

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending
30th September, 1891.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	R. G.	M.	January 23rd, 1890.	October 1st, 1890.	Recovered.
2	A. S. B.	M.	January 5th, 1884.	" 1st, "	"
3	A. P.	M.	July 18th, 1890.	" 3rd, "	Improved.
4	G. G.	M.	September 8th, 1890.	" 3rd, "	Recovered.
5	L. R.	F.	May 23rd, 1889.	" 4th, "	"
6	W. J. W. M.	M.	April 5th, 1890.	" 11th, "	"
7	A. L.	F.	November 1st, 1881.	" 29th, "	Improved.
8	L. F.	F.	March 26th, 1890.	November 4th, "	Recovered.
9	E. B.	F.	October 2nd, 1890.	" 6th, "	"
10	H. R.	F.	July 10th, 1890.	" 10th, "	"
11	F. D. H.	F.	October 21st, 1890.	" 14th, "	"
12	C. M. H.	F.	August 28th, 1890.	" 17th, "	"
13	J. S.	M.	October 22nd, 1889.	December 17th, "	"
14	F. M. S.	F.	August 27th, 1880.	" 24th, "	"
15	M. S.	F.	August 11th, 1883.	" 26th, "	Improved.
16	J. McC.	M.	May 22nd, 1890.	" 31st, "	Recovered.
17	T. P.	M.	November 20th, 1890.	" 31st, "	"
18	A. H. M. C.	M.	October 14th, 1890.	January 19th, 1891.	Improved.
19	I. W.	F.	July 8th, 1890.	" 24th, "	Recovered.
20	E. W.	F.	January 3rd, 1891.	" 26th, "	Unimproved.
21	R. B. B.	M.	November 12th, 1890.	" 28th, "	Recovered.
22	J. E. T.	M.	October 11th, 1890.	" 31st, "	Improved.
23	R. H.	M.	February 6th, 1883.	February 5th, "	Recover
24	G. G.	M.	November 4th, 1890.	" 6th, "	"
25	S. G.	F.	September 6th, 1890.	" 6th, "	"
26	E. H.	F.	March 14th, 1890.	" 6th, "	"
27	B. L.	M.	December 5th, 1890.	" 7th, "	"
28	A. S. E.	F.	August 11th, 1890.	" 12th, "	"
29	M. A. L.	F.	November 13th, 1890.	" 12th, "	Improved.
30	I. M.	F.	January 28th, 1891.	" 17th, "	Unimproved.
31	W. G. K.	M.	September 7th, 1888.	" 18th, "	Recovered.
32	E. H.	F.	January 5th, 1891.	" 21st, "	"
33	M. R.	F.	February 26th, 1891.	" 28th, "	Unimproved.
34	B. P.	M.	August 12th, 1890.	March 4th, "	Recovered.
35	E. S. J.	M.	August 12th, 1890.	" 4th, "	"
36	H. M.	M.	May 27th, 1886.	" 6th, "	"
37	J. E. S.	M.	November 27th, 1890.	" 7th, "	"
38	B. A. P.	M.	August 12th, 1890.	" 13th, "	"
39	J. W.	M.	January 2nd, 1891.	" 13th, "	"
40	C. D.	F.	February 5th, 1891.	" 21st, "	"
41	C. W.	F.	May 16th, 1890.	" 25th, "	"
42	A. McL.	M.	March 6th, 1891.	" 25th, "	Unimproved.
43	W. H. P.	M.	December 6th, 1890.	" 28th, "	Recovered.
44	E. T.	F.	March 9th, 1891.	" 31st, "	Unimproved.
45	J. S. W.	M.	November 24th, 1890.	April 14th, "	Recovered.
46	J. M.	M.	November 8th, 1888.	" 17th, "	Improved.
47	J. D. S.	M.	December 12th, 1890.	" 20th, "	Recovered.
48	A. H.	F.	February 14th, 1891.	" 23rd, "	"
49	W. S.	M.	August 13th, 1890.	" 28th, "	"
50	L. M. S.	F.	February 23rd, 1891.	" 29th, "	"
51	J. W.	F.	May 4th, 1891.	May 6th, "	Unimproved.
52	J. A. C.	M.	February 10th, 1891.	" 7th, "	Recovered.
53	A. E.	F.	April 2nd, 1891.	" 13th, "	Unimproved.
54	W. G.	M.	March 17th, 1891.	" 16th, "	Recovered.
55	C. T.	M.	March 16th, 1891.	" 23rd, "	"
56	W. N.	M.	November 21st, 1890.	" 30th, "	"
57	M. A. K.	F.	January 16th, 1891.	June 1st, "	"
58	A. C. McF.	F.	December 4th, 1890.	" 2nd, "	"
59	J. J.	M.	May 29th, 1890.	" 2nd, "	Unimproved.

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending
30th September, 1891.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.		When Discharged.		Remarks.
60	E. T.	F.	October	23rd, 1890.	June	8th, 1891.	Recovered.
61	H. J. S.	M.	May	4th, 1891.	"	8th, "	"
62	D. M.	M.	February	24th, 1891.	"	10th, "	"
63	S. V.	M.	March	28th, 1888.	"	10th, "	"
64	T. G.	M.	October	6th, 1890.	"	18th, "	"
65	M. E. L.	F.	March	5th, 1890.	"	18th, "	Unimproved.
66	G. S. R.	M.	May	21st, 1891.	"	20th, "	Recovered.
67	C. A. M.	M.	December	17th, 1890.	"	25th, "	"
68	E. E. K.	F.	January	6th, 1891.	"	26th, "	"
69	R. G.	M.	October	18th, 1890.	"	27th, "	"
70	J. A. C.	M.	February	25th, 1891.	"	27th, "	"
71	J. A.	M.	February	25th, 1891.	"	27th, "	"
72	M. B.	F.	September	26th, 1890.	"	27th, "	"
73	E. R.	F.	April	3rd, 1891.	"	30th, "	Improved.
74	J. L.	M.	May	12th, 1891.	July	1st, "	Unimproved.
75	H. S.	F.	January	12th, 1891.	"	2nd, "	Improved.
76	M. J. L.	F.	November	9th, 1889.	"	6th, "	Recovered.
77	J. C.	M.	May	18th, 1891.	"	8th, "	"
78	E. M.	F.	February	20th, 1890.	"	10th, "	Improved.
79	M. H. T.	F.	April	18th, 1891.	"	11th, "	"
80	M. S.	F.	August	5th, 1890.	"	15th, "	Recovered.
81	J. L.	M.	November	28th, 1890.	"	15th, "	"
82	E. H.	F.	March	14th, 1890.	"	23rd, "	"
83	L. B. Q.	M.	May	19th, 1891.	"	25th, "	"
84	J. S.	F.	January	30th, 1889.	"	28th, "	Improved.
85	S. C. G.	F.	March	21st, 1891.	August	15th, "	Recovered.
86	E. H.	F.	November	4th, 1885.	"	22nd, "	"
87	A. G. I. M.	M.	October	10th, 1890.	"	22nd, "	"
88	M. E. W.	F.	August	1st, 1891.	"	25th, "	Unimproved.
89	W. B.	M.	July	9th, 1891.	"	27th, "	Recovered.
90	W. E. R.	M.	August	22nd, 1891.	"	29th, "	Unimproved.
91	H. B. L.	F.	February	10th, 1891.	September	14th, "	Recovered.
92	C. D. A.	M.	December	24th, 1890.	"	15th, "	"
93	M. F.	F.	August	27th, 1890.	"	15th, "	"
94	F. J. C.	M.	April	6th, 1891.	"	15th, "	"
95	G. S. A.	M.	July	22nd, 1891.	"	15th, "	"
96	W. H. D.	M.	June	12th, 1891.	"	15th, "	"
97	J. R.	M.	July	17th, 1891.	"	16th, "	"
98	Z. B.	M.	March	18th, 1891.	"	16th, "	Improved.
99	M. W.	F.	October	4th, 1890.	"	17th, "	Recovered.
100	E. C.	F.	August	18th, 1891.	"	19th, "	"
101	M. E. L.	F.	June	16th, 1891.	"	22nd, "	Improved.
102	D. B.	M.	June	19th, 1891.	"	23rd, "	Recovered.
103	A. C.	M.	July	3rd, 1891.	"	24th, "	Unimproved.
104	A. McL.	M.	April	13th, 1891.	"	29th, "	"
105	M. O. C.	F.	May	20th, 1891.	"	29th, "	Improved.
106	K. T.	F.	June	17th, 1891.	"	29th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	T. E.	M.	35	2nd October, 1890....	0	8	10	Typho-Mania.
2	J. C. M.	M.	69	9th " "	1	7	20	Heart Failure.
3	H. M.	F.	65	10th " "	0	8	18	Senile Decay.
4	S. W.	F.	87	11th " "	27	7	9	Senile Decay.
5	W. R.	M.	55	17th " "	0	3	27	Peritonitis.
6	F. D. McK.	M.	36	17th " "	7	11	27	Cardiac Disease.
7	M. J. V. S.	F.	37	19th " "	0	4	28	Marasmus.
8	J. R.	F.	33	4th November, 1890	0	8	22	Phthisis.
9	T. C.	M.	60	5th " "	0	3	15	Apoplexy.
10	M. M. W.	F.	39	24th " "	7	8	3	Phthisis.
11	R. J.	M.	52	28th " "	0	1	22	Exhaustion of Ep't'sy
12	J. S.	M.	77	29th " "	13	3	6	Senile Decay.
13	J. W. B.	M.	40	3rd December, 1890..	0	2	27	Paresis.
14	O. R.	F.	29	7th " "	0	9	24	Phthisis.
15	T. K.	M.	75	10th " "	10	7	5	Suicide.
16	E. E.	M.	42	12th " "	0	0	11	Marasmus.
17	M. P.	F.	57	13th " "	0	10	19	Marasmus.
18	J. T.	M.	40	14th " "	0	6	26	Paresis.
19	S. W.	F.	74	20th " "	0	5	8	Senile Decay.
20	T. D. T.	M.	30	28th " "	3	9	5	Paresis.
21	T. W.	M.	36	13th January, 1891 ..	0	11	20	Marasmus.
22	A. O. D.	M.	71	19th " "	11	11	11	Senile Decay.
23	M. G.	F.	55	20th " "	0	3	22	Nephritis.
24	J. W.	M.	64	23rd " "	1	0	1	Syncope.
25	H. McT.	F.	55	24th " "	0	7	8	Marasmus.
26	J. F.	M.	56	2nd February, 1891..	0	2	13	Exhaustion of Mania
27	J. N. I.	M.	44	4th " "	6	0	2	Phthisis.
28	J. Mc L.	M.	66	13th " "	0	9	27	Senile Decay.
29	D. C. S.	M.	75	17th " "	0	2	21	Cardiac Disease.
30	E. F.	F.	29	16th " "	3	0	9	Phthisis.
31	A. B.	F.	45	25th " "	0	2	2	Phthisis.
32	E. E. P.	F.	27	13th March, 1891	0	0	9	Exhaustion of Mania
33	G. N.	M.	70	19th " "	28	5	21	Senile Decay.
34	F. F.	M.	34	24th " "	5	7	10	Phthisis.
35	D. McC.	M.	47	28th " "	2	0	12	Paresis.
36	R. C.	F.	39	4th April, 1891	12	9	14	Phthisis.
37	F. P.	F.	32	8th " "	7	10	16	Phthisis.
38	W. H. C.	M.	38	10th " "	1	6	18	Paresis.
39	M. C. M.	M.	33	16th " "	1	5	2	Nephritis.
40	S. M.	F.	39	23rd " "	16	9	11	Cardiac Disease.
41	E. D.	F.	73	26th " "	0	1	23	Senile Decay.
42	F. O.	F.	91	13th May, 1891	28	3	17	Senile Decay.
43	J. R.	M.	48	16th " "	8	8	5	Heart Failure.
44	C. F.	M.	36	23rd June, 1891.	0	1	19	Cardiac Disease.
45	M. McC.	F.	31	29th " "	0	0	16	Exhaustion of Mania
46	J. M.	M.	45	6th July, 1891	0	2	6	Paresis.
47	T. W.	M.	80	30th " "	0	2	19	Cardiac Disease.
48	R. C.	M.	45	30th " "	3	3	26	Paresis.
49	A. M. C.	F.	38	2nd August, 1891...	4	1	4	Marasmus.
50	G. A. M.	M.	46	17th " "	0	4	15	Paresis.
51	M. A.	F.	44	22nd " "	1	3	9	Cardiac Disease.
52	E. H. P.	F.	46	2nd September, 1891	0	9	16	Apoplexy.
53	M. P.	F.	28	8th " "	5	10	5	Phthisis.
54	J. W.	M.	52	9th " "	1	0	18	Supus.
55	R. B.	M.	43	15th " "	0	7	17	Exhaustion of Mania
56	C. C.	F.	35	18th " "	1	5	25	Phthisis.
57	J. S.	M.	50	25th " "	0	7	0	Phthisis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents				11		11	11
Architects				1		1	1
Actuaries							
Actors				1	1	2	2
Artists				3		3	3
Book-keepers							
Bakers	5		5	25		25	25
Bricklayers				20		20	25
Butchers				4		4	4
Blacksmiths	3		3	21		21	24
Brass-finishers	2		2	42		42	44
Brewers	1		1				1
Builders				11		11	11
Barbers				3		3	4
Broom-makers	1		1	2		2	2
Barristers							
Bookbinders		1	1		2	2	3
Brickmakers	1		1	3		3	4
Bridge-tenders				1		1	1
Brakesmen				2		2	2
Commercial travellers	1		1	14		14	15
Cabinet-makers				7		7	7
Consuls							
Confectioners				1		1	1
Coopers	1		1	17		17	18
Carpenters	4		4	144		144	148
Clerks	5		5	150	2	152	157
Clergymen	2		2	30		30	32
Carriage-makers				2		2	2
Cooks		1	1	1	8	9	10
Carders							
Captains of steamboats				2		2	2
Cigar-makers				7		7	7
Custom-house Officers				3		3	3
Coppersmiths							
Coachmen				1		1	1
Civil Servants	1		1	6		6	7
Clock cleaners				1		1	1
Carters							
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		19	19	5	969	974	993
Dressmakers		2	2		9	9	11
Detectives							
Druggists	3		3	16		16	19
Dentists							
Doctors							
Engineers	1		1	20		20	21
Editors				3		3	3
Engravers				1		1	1

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Farmers	43		43	966	33	999	1042
Fishermen				1		1	1
Founders				1		1	1
Ferry-men							
Furriers							
Farmer's Daughters		3	3		13	13	16
Gardeners	1		1	8		8	9
Grocers				9	1	10	10
Glass-blowers							
Gentlemen	1		1	29		29	30
Glove-makers					1	1	1
Grooms							
Gun-smiths	1		1	1		1	2
Hucksters							
Hatters							
Hostlers				2		2	2
Hunters				1		1	1
Harness-makers	1		1	11		11	12
Housekeepers		19	19		359	359	378
Hack-drivers				3		3	3
Inn-keepers				9		9	9
Ironmongers				1		1	1
Jewellers	1		1	7		7	8
Janitors	1		1	1		1	2
Labourers	49		49	794	1	795	844
Laundresses					5	5	5
Ladies		7	7		72	72	79
Lawyers				21		21	21
Lumbermen							
Milliners		1	1		25	25	26
Masons				44		44	44
Machinists	3		3	17		17	20
Matchmakers							
Millers	1		1	29		29	30
Moulders							
Merchants	1		1	98		98	99
Mechanics	2		2	25			27
Music-teachers				7	6	13	13
Marble-cutters							
No occupation	10	31	41	122	306	428	469
Night-watchmen				1		1	1
Nurses		1	1		7	7	8
Not stated	5	11	16	198	311	509	525
Organ-builders				1		1	1
Other occupations	22	1	23	64	18	82	105

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TRADES, CALLINGS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Professors of Music.....							
Plasterers	2		2				2
Pensioners				1		1	1
Photographers.....				5		5	5
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters	5		5	36		36	41
Printers.....				30		30	30
Peddlers				19		19	19
Physicians	1		1	22		22	23
Pump-makers				3		3	3
Railway Foremen				4		4	4
Railway Conductors.....				2		2	2
Spinsters		4	4		144	144	148
Sailors				26		26	26
Students	4	1	5	24	4	28	33
Spinners							
Sisters of Charity					1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers							
Stone-cutters	1		1	2		2	3
Showmen							
Saddlers	1		1	1		1	2
Shoemakers	3		3	77	2	79	82
Seamstresses		2	2		84	84	86
Soap-makers							
Slaters							
Station-masters							
Soldiers	1		1	7		7	8
Salesmen.....				3	2	5	5
Surveyors				2		2	2
Sail and tent-makers.....				1		1	1
Shopkeepers				5	2	7	7
Ship-builders	1		1				1
Stenographers				1	1	2	2
Teachers	1	3	4	55	70	125	129
Tinsmiths				13		13	13
Tavern-keepers	1		1	1		1	2
Tailors				74	2	76	76
Tanners.....							
Teamsters.....	2		2	5		5	7
Toll-gate keepers.....							
Widows		2	2				2
Watchmakers	1		1				1
Wood-workers.....				1		1	1
Weavers				12	3	15	15
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Waggon-makers							
Wives		44	44		761	761	805
Unknown or other employments.....				5	7	12	12
Total	197	153	350	3491	3233	6724	7074

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of Insanity for the year ending 30th September, 1891,

CAUSES OF INSANITY. in respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1891.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.....				2	12	14		2	2
Religious excitement				4	6	10			
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.....				2	3	5	2		2
Love affairs, including seduction					4	4		1	1
Mental anxiety, "worry"	2		2	2	4	6			
Fright and nervous shocks.....					3	3			
PHYSICAL.									
Intemperance in drink				4		4	1		1
Intemperance, sexual.....					1	1			
Veneral disease.....					2	2			
Self abuse, sexual.....	4	1	5	16	1	17	3		3
Over-work.....				1	2	3		2	2
Sunstroke.....	3		3	2		2			
Accident or injury.....	1		1	4		4	1		1
Pregnancy.....		1	1		1	1			
Puerperal					6	6			
Lactation					1	1			
Puberty and change of life.....		1	1	1	2	3			
Uterine disorders.....					4	4			
Brain disease, with general paralysis.....									
Brain disease, with epilepsy.....	11	2	13	3	1	4	2		2
Other forms of brain disease.....									
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	2	1	3	1	3	4			
Others.....				8	3	11			
HEREDITARY.									
With other ascertained cause in combination.....	3		3						
With other combined cause not ascertained.....	2		2						
CONGENITAL.									
With other ascertained cause in combination.....									
With other combined cause not ascertained.....									
Unknown	71	41	112	39	42	81			
Total.....	99	47	146	89	101	190	9	5	14

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
6635	F.....	L. F.....	4th October, 1890	One month	Discharged.
6699	F.....	H. R.....	14th " "	"	"
6733	F.....	C. M. H.....	17th " "	"	"
6821	M.....	T. P.....	29th November	"	"
6802	M.....	A. H. M. C..	18th December	"	"
6821	F.....	J. W.....	24th " "	"	"
6815	M.....	G. G.....	24th " "	"	"
6736	F.....	S. G.....	9th January, 1891	"	"
6113	F.....	L. F.....	30th " "	"	Died at home.
6722	M.....	B. P.....	3rd February	"	Discharged.
6725	M.....	E. S. J.....	4th " "	"	"
6357	M.....	W. G. K.....	11th " "	"	"
6870	M.....	J. W.....	17th " "	"	"
6908	F.....	C. D.....	21st " "	"	"
6668	F.....	C. W.....	25th " "	"	"
6839	M.....	J. D. S.....	20th March	"	"
6724	M.....	W. S.....	28th " "	"	"
6824	M.....	J. S. W.....	2nd April,	"	"
6910	M.....	J. A. C.....	11th " "	"	"
6812	F.....	E. T.....	7th May	"	"
6786	M.....	T. G.....	19th " "	"	"
6673	M.....	J. J.....	25th " "	"	"
6841	M.....	C. A. M.....	25th " "	"	"
6876	F.....	E. E. K.....	26th " "	"	"
6741	F.....	M. B.....	27th " "	"	"
6807	M.....	R. G.....	28th " "	"	"
6988	M.....	J. A. C.....	30th " "	"	"
6918	M.....	J. A.....	1st June,	"	"
6503	F.....	M. J. L.....	4th " "	"	"
7013	M.....	J. C.....	11th " "	"	"
6828	M.....	J. L.....	17th " "	"	"
6795	M.....	A. G. I. W...	21st July,	"	"
7022	M.....	R. C.....	24th " "	"	Returned unimproved.
7041	M.....	D. T.....	25th " "	"	"
7062	M.....	G. S. A.....	11th August,	"	Discharged.
7058	M.....	J. M.....	15th " "	"	Returned unimproved.
7044	M.....	D. B.....	18th " "	"	Discharged.
6731	F.....	M. F.....	20th " "	"	"
6784	F.....	M. W.....	31st " "	"	"
6911	F.....	H. B. L.....	7th September,	Three weeks.	"
5845	F.....	A. H. W.....	30th " "	One month.	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted..				25	16	41
Discharged, recovered.....	20	14	34			
“ improved.....	1		1			
“ unimproved.....	1		1			
Died before expiration of leave.....		1	1			
Returned to Asylum.....	3		3			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1891.....		1	1	25	16	41

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

AGES.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years.....									
" 15 " 20 "	7	1	8	4	1	5			
" 20 " 25 "	24	12	36	4	7	11			
" 25 " 30 "	15	28	43	6	3	9		4	4
" 30 " 35 "	24	27	51	3	3	6	3	4	7
" 35 " 40 "	22	15	37	4	3	7	5	5	10
" 40 " 45 "	20	14	34	8	5	13	5	2	7
" 45 " 50 "	18	17	35	5	2	7	5	1	6
" 50 " 55 "	9	13	22	4		4	3		3
" 55 " 60 "	14	4	18	2	1	3	2	3	5
" 60 " 65 "	6	10	16	3	2	5	2		2
" 65 " 70 "	4	5	9	2	2	4	2	1	3
" 70 " 75 "	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	4
" 75 " 80 "	3	1	4				3		3
" 80 " 85 "	3		3				1		1
" 85 " 90 "								1	1
" 90 " 95 "								1	1
Unknown.....	26	4	30						
Totals.....	197	153	350	46	30	76	33	24	57

TABLE No. 11.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN—Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc, during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under one month.....	86	11	3		8
From 1 to 2 months.....	29	6	13		3
" 2 " 3 "	13	19	8	4	
" 3 " 4 "	13	16	7	4	
" 4 " 5 "	8	23	6	1	
" 5 " 6 "	5	16	5	2	
" 6 " 7 "	10	11	7		
" 7 " 8 "		31	6		
" 8 " 9 "	5	12	5		
" 9 " 10 "		8	2		
" 10 " 11 "		5	2		
" 11 " 12 "	1	18	2		
" 12 " 18 "	18	45	4	1	1
" 18 months to 2 years.....	6	37	1		1
" 2 to 3 years	24	21		2	
" 3 " 4 "	12	26	1		
" 4 " 5 "	4	42	1		
" 5 " 6 "	4	12	1		
" 6 " 7 "	8	36	1		
" 7 " 8 "	8	28	1	1	
" 8 " 9 "	2	14		1	
" 9 " 10 "	6	12			
" 10 " 15 "	32	15			
" 15 " 20 "	10	141			
" 20 years and upwards	19	74			
Not stated.....	27				
Totals.....	350	679	76	16	14

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	4	1220		1220
Tailor's shop.....	3	840		840
Shoe shop.....	1	54		54
Engineer's shop.....	5	1560		1560
Blacksmith's shop	1	312		312
Mason work	2	624		624
Repairing roads.....	9	1098		1098
Wood yard and coal shed.....	16	4960		4960
Bakery.....	4	1095		1095
Laundry.....	18	2917	2917	5834
Dairy.....	9	3285		3285
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	4	1060		1060
Piggery.....	2	730		730
Painting.....	3	929		929
Farm.....	24	8382		8382
Garden.....	10	3130		3130
Grounds.....	14	3800		3800
Stable.....	6	2190		2190
Kitchen.....	18	4200		4200
Dining rooms.....	54	9855	9855	19710
Officers' quarters.....	6	760	2000	2760
Sewing rooms.....	32	144	4200	4344
Knitting.....	12		3756	3756
Spinning.....				
Mending.....	20	3130	3130	6260
Wards.....	146	26645	26645	53290
Halls.....	84	15330	15330	30660
Store room.....	10	1825	1825	3650
General	44	8030	8030	16060
Total.....	561	108105	77688	185793

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1891, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Algoma District	2	1	3
Brant	1	4	5
Bruce	1	1	2
Carleton	9	5	14
Dufferin	1	1	2
Dundas	1	1	2
Durham	8	15	23
Elgin	2	1	3
Essex	1	1	2
Frontenac	1	5	6
Glengarry	3	.....	3
Grenville	3	.....	3
Grey	14	14	28
Haldimand	1	.....	1
Halton	2	5	7
Hastings	7	9	16
Huron	2	6	8
Kent	2	.....	2
Lambton	1	.....	1
Lanark	1	1	2
Leeds	5	1	6
Lennox and Addington .....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	1	7	8
Middlesex	2	1	3
Muskoka District	3	2	5
Nipissing District	1	1	2
Norfolk .....	.....	2	2
Northumberland	13	9	22
Ontario	18	19	37
Oxford	5	4	9
Parry Sound District	3	1	4
Peel	9	14	23
Perth	7	2	9
Peterborough	13	9	22
Prescott	1	.....	1
Prince Edward .....	.....	2	2
Rainy River District .....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew	1	.....	1
Russell .....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	5	6	11
Stormont	1	.....	1
Thunder Bay District .....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	8	6	14
Waterloo .....	.....	.....	.....
Welland	1	5	6
Wellington	5	12	17
Wentworth	4	10	14
York	136	162	298
Not classed, unknown, etc.	26	3	29
Total	331	348	679

TABLE No. 14.

Patients transferred to other Asylums, for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

No.	Initials of Persons Transferred.	SEX.		County originally admitted from.	NATION-ALITY.				RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.				SOCIAL STATE.		DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.		ADMITTED BY.		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
		Age.	Male. Female.		Canadian. English. United States. Other countries or unknown.	Church of England. Roman Catholic. Presbyterian. Methodist. Other denominations.	Married or Widowed. Unmarried.	Years. Months.	Warrant. Certificate.											
1	T. S. F.	38	1 ..	Wentworth..	1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	1 ..	3 ..	1 ..	1	Merchant...	Hamilton.
2	H. M.	25	1 ..	Wentworth..	1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	1 ..	2 ..	1 ..	1	Painter.....	"
3	M. W...	53	.. 1	Middlese ...	..	1 ..	..	..	..	1 ..	1 ..	..	2 ..	1 ..	1	Lady.....	

NOTE.—The above are all the patients transferred during the year to "Other Asylums." Table No. 1 includes all those who have been written off the books of the Main Asylum and entered on those of the Mimico branch.

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing articles made and repaired in the Tailors' Shop during the year ended 30th September, 1891.

Made.	No.	Repaired.	No.
Coats	75	Coats	110
Trousers, pairs	97	Trousers	248
Attendants' Coats, uniforms	28	Attendants' Coats, uniforms	6
“ Trousers, “	28	“ Trousers, “	6
Vests	15	Vests	48
Caps	24		
ng Suits	2		

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing articles made and repaired in Sewing Rooms during the year ended 30th September, 1891.

Female Department	Made.	Repaired.	—	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	338	400	Quilts	322	900
Bedticks	28	400	Rngs	21	60
Books covered	273	.....	Sheets	315	780
Chemises	390	2760	Shirts	422	998
Dresses	362	3480	Stockings, pairs	299	4000
Gowns, night	25	180	Socks, “	425	3280
Lrmbrequins	1	.....	“ re-footed .....	.....	270
Mattress tick	11	.....	Towels, roller	149	.....
Nets, potato	50	.....	“ dish	269	.....
Napkins, table	108	.....	Table cloths	37	40
Pillow cases	831	276	Untidy suits	6	40
“ remade	6	.....	Window blinds	255	.....
Drawers	36	200	Hair mattresses, remade	168	.....

TABLE No. 17.

Return of Farm and Garden produce for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Asparagus	4650 bunches.	4	186 00
Artichokes	60 bushels.	46	27 60
Beets	260 "	40	104 00
Beans	60 "	1 50	90 00
Carrots, red	200 "	50	100 00
Cucumbers	1900 "	2	38 00
Cauliflowers	2000 heads.	8	160 00
Celery	4000 "	5	200 00
Cabbage	7800 "	5	390 00
Currants	400 quarts.	50	200 00
Citrons	400 "	10	40 00
Corn	785 dozen.	10	78 50
Capsicums	½ bushel.	1 50	75
Cress	500 bunches.	3	15 00
Grapes	50 pounds.	4	2 00
Gooseberries	160 quarts.	10	16 00
Lettuce	5000 bunches.	3	150 00
Melons	100 "	15	15 00
Onions, ripe	225 bushels.	1 20	270 00
" green	7000 bunches.	2	140 00
Pease in pod	26 bushels.	60	15 60
Potatoes	550 "	50	275 00
Parsley	395 bunches.	2	7 90
Parsnips	400 bushels.	50	200 00
Radishes	2000 bunches.	4	80 00
Raspberries	100 quarts.	10	10 00
Rhubarb	6000 bunches.	4	240 00
Strawberries	300 quarts.	7	21 00
Salsify	16 bushels.	75	12 00
Spinach	100 "	40	40 00
Savory	500 bunches.	2	10 00
Mint, Thyme	500 "	2	10 00
Sprouts, Brussels	60 stalks.	20	12 00
Squash and pumkin	500 "	5	25 00
Tomatoes	295 bushels.	35	103 25
Vegetable marrow	380 "	5	19 00
Turnips	700 bushels.	40	280 00
Horseradish	300 bunches.	5	15 00
Beans, seed	2 pecks.	1 75	3 50
Mangold	100 tons.	7 00	700 00
Western corn, clover and grasses	410 loads.	1 00	410 00
Milk from dairy	15000 gallons.	24	3600 00
Eggs from hennery	548 dozen.	18	98 64
Flower, plants	5695 "		47 40
" bulbs	860 "		36 00
" seeds			28 00
Total			8522 14

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, Mimico Branch, for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1890, in February 24th, 1891.				160	108	268
Admitted during year since February 24th, 1891 :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.	37	66	103			
“ Medical Certificate.	5	33	38	42	99	141
Total number under treatment during year.	42	99	141	202	207	409
Discharges during year :—						
As improved.		2	2			
“ unimproved.	1		1			
Total number of discharges during year.	1	2	3			
Died.	5	6	11	6	8	14
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1891.				196	199	395
Total number discharged.	1	2	3			
“ died.	5	6	11			
“ remaining, 30th September, 1891.	6	8	14	196	199	395
Number of applications on file 30th Sept., 1891.						

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1890, to 30th September, 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 18th of Sept., 1891)...	196	199	395
Minimum " " " (on the 26th of February, 1891)	160	186	346
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year			113515
Daily average population			311

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.							
Married	7	49	56				
Widowed	35	50	85				
Single							
Total	42	99	141				
RELIGION.							
Presbyterians	8	10	18				
Episcopalians	5	25	30				
Methodists	8	21	29				
Baptists		4	4				
Roman Catholics	16	28	44				
Other denominations	3	7	10				
Not reported	2	4	6				
Total	42	99	141				
NATIONALITIES.							
English ..	1	7	8				
Irish	6	31	37				
Scotch	2	6	8				
Canadian	32	47	79				
United States		3	3				
Other countries	1	4	5				
Unknown		1	1				
Total	42	99	141				

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1891.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Carleton.....	5	10	15				
Frontenac	3	10	13				
Grey	1	3	4				
Hastings	7	13	20				
Lanark.....	3	5	8				
Leeds and Grenville	2	5	7				
Lennox and Addington	2	4	6				
Northumberland and Durham.....	3	10	13				
Ontario	1	1	2				
Peterborough		1	1				
Prescott and Russell	3	4	7				
Prince Edward	2	4	6				
Renfrew	3	3	6				
Simcoe		2	2				
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	3	4	7				
Victoria	1	3	4				
Wentworth.....	1		1				
York.....	3	16	19				
Total admissions.....	42	99	141				

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to September, 1891.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Carleton	5	6	11			
Frontenac		5	5			
Grey	1	3	4			
Hastings	7	9	16			
Lanark	3	4	7			
Leeds and Grenville	1	4	5			
Lennox and Addington	2	4	6			
Northumberland and Durham	3	5	8			
Ontario	1	1	2			
Peterborough		1	1			
Prescott and Russell.....	3	3	6			
Prince Edward	2	2	4			
Renfrew.....	3	2	5			
Simcoe		2	2			
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	2	2	4			
Victoria.....	1	3	4			
York	3	9	12			
Not classed		1	1			
Total admissions.....	37	66	103			

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
204	C. H	F	November 13th, 1890	July 16th, 1891	Improved.
79	M. M	M	January 22nd, 1890	August 6th, 1891	Unimproved.
370	B. McD.	F	March 17th, 1891 . . . . .	. . . . .	Improved.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
237	A. B.	F	45	February 25th, 1891.		2	3	Phthisis.
354	M. A. S . . .	F	51	April 13th, 1891		1	17	Cardiac disease.
103	W. J. W. . . .	M. . . .	54	May 4th, 1891	1	3	13	Exhaustion of epilepsy.
200	R. F.	F	53	" 7th, 1891		5	25	General paresis.
357	J. S	F	66	" 21st, 1891		2	25	Marasmus.
323	E. H.	F	41	June 11th, 1891.		3	15	Phthisis.
120	E. H.	M	26	July 6th, 1891	1		24	Epileptic fit.
163	H. McC . . .	M	62	" 22nd, 1891.		9	22	Valvular disease of heart.
385	A. G.	M	43	" 26th, 1891		1	30	Phthisis.
396	R. S	F	79	" 29th, 1891		2	2	Senile decay.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Blacksmiths	2	.....	2				
Coopers	1	.....	1				
Carpenters	1	.....	1				
Domestic servants, all kinds		35	35				
Farmers.....	11	.....	11				
Gardeners... ..	1	.....	1				
Housekeepers		32	32				
Labourers	14	.....	14				
No occupation.....	7	19	26				
Nurses		1	1				
Other occupations	3	.....	3				
Professors of Music.....	40	87	127				
Painters	1	.....	1				
Spinsters.....		8	8				
Sailors	1	.....	1				
Seamstresses		3	3				
Teachers		1	1				
Total	42	99	141				

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1891.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends				3	13	16
Religious excitement				1	1	2
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles				1	1	2
Love affairs, including seduction					6	6
Mental anxiety, "worry"				1	1	2
Fright and nervous shocks						
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink				1	1	2
Intemperance, sexual						
Venereal disease					1	5
Self-abuse, sexual	1		1	4	1	1
Over-work					1	1
Sunstroke				1		3
Accident or injury				3		
Pregnancy					2	2
Puerperal						
Lactation				1	1	2
Puberty and change of life					1	1
Uterine disorders					1	
Brain disease, with general paralysis					1	1
Brain disease, with epilepsy	4	4	8	1		1
Other forms of brain disease				2	2	4
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age						
Fevers						
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination						
With other combined cause not ascertained	7	14	21			
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in combination						
With other combined cause not ascertained	1		1			
Unknown	29	81	110	23	67	90
Total	42	99	141	42	99	141

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
370	F.	B. McD.	August 31, 1891.....	One month	

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial periods, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years		1	1						
" 20 " 25 "	5	1	6		1	1			
" 25 " 30 "	6	1	7				1		1
" 30 " 35 "	8	8	16						
" 35 " 40 "	4	12	16		1	1			
" 40 " 45 "	4	11	15				1	1	2
" 45 " 50 "	6	15	21						
" 50 " 55 "	3	14	17				1	2	3
" 55 " 60 "	1	11	12						
" 60 " 65 "	1	8	9				2		2
" 65 " 70 "	1	10	11					1	1
" 70 " 75 "	1	2	3						
" 75 " 80 "	1	2	3					1	1
" 80 " 85 "	1	1	2						
" 90 " 95 "		2	2						
Unknown								1	1
Totals.....	42	99	141	.....	2	2	5	6	11

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence, and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under one month.....		15			
From 2 to 3 months.....		12			
" 3 " 4 "	1				
" 4 " 5 "		18			
" 5 " 6 "	1			2	
" 6 " 7 "	1	14			
" 7 " 8 "	1	336			
" 12 " 18 "	11				
" 18 months to 2 years.....	2				1
" 2 to 3 years.....	9				
" 3 " 4 "	5				
" 4 " 5 "	6				
" 5 " 6 "	9				
" 6 " 7 "	3				
" 7 " 8 "	4				
" 8 " 9 "	5				
" 9 " 10 "	5				
" 10 " 15 "	25				
" 15 " 20 "	20				
" 20 years and upwards.....	33				
Totals.....	141	395		2	1

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Carpenter's shop	3	202	.....	202
Engineer's shop.....	2	271	.....	271
Bakery	4	196	.....	196
Laundry.....	5	210	491	701
Farm.....	26	2734	.....	2734
Kitchen.....	3	401	.....	401
Dining rooms	24	1991	1001	2992
Sewing rooms.....	18	.....	760	760
Wards.....	110	5161	4736	9897
General.....	37	1835	701	2536
Total....	232	13001	7689	20690

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on 30th September, 1891, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District.....	1		1
Brant.....		1	1
Carleton.....	10	10	20
Dundas.....	1		1
Durham.....	4	6	10
Elgin.....	1		1
Frontenac.....	4	10	14
Glengarry.....	2	2	4
Grenville.....		2	2
Grey.....	11	3	14
Hastings.....	11	16	27
Huron.....	1	1	2
Kent.....	3		3
Lambton.....		1	1
Lanark.....	5	6	11
Leeds.....	1	1	2
Lennox and Addington.....	3	4	7
Lincoln.....	1		1
Middlesex.....	1	3	4
Nipissing District.....	1		1
Northumberland.....	7	13	20
Ontario.....	11	8	19
Oxford.....	1	1	2
Peel.....	8	1	9
Perth.....	3		3
Peterborough.....	7	6	13
Prescott.....	4	3	7
Prince Edward.....	2	5	7
Renfrew.....	5	4	9
Russell.....	3	1	4
Simcoe.....	2	3	5
Stormont.....	2	4	6
Victoria.....	6	5	11
Welland.....	1		1
Wellington.....	1	1	2
Wentworth.....		2	2
York.....	72	74	146
Not classed, unknown, etc.....		2	2
Total.....	196	199	395

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing articles made and repaired in sewing rooms during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons	186	21
Bedticks	11	14
Chemises.....	281	
Dresses	131	
Hair mattresses	1	2
Night gowns	90	
Pillowcases.....	622	109
Rugs... ..	12	
Sheets	362	24
Shirts	122	795
Stockings, pairs	111	
Socks	90	628
Towels, roller	229	5
“ dish.....	339	
Table napkins.....	48	
Combination suits	21	
Cotton caps, old women....	7	
Towels, glass	42	
Blinds	36	
Aprons, black lustre	28	
Caps, nurses.....	25	
Uniforms, nurses	20	
Total	2814	1598

TABLE No. 15.

Return of Farm and Garden produce for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Asparagus			
Apples	35 barrels.	2 00	70 00
Beets, blood	200 bushels.	40	80 00
Beans, green	20 "	60	12 00
Carrots, red	200 "	40	80 00
Cucumbers	1000	2	20 00
Cress	155 bunches.	3	4 65
Currants	34 quarts.	8	2 72
Cabbage	2500	5	125 00
Corn, sweet	250 dozen.	10	25 00
Grapes	100 pounds.	3	3 00
Gooseberries	12 quarts.	8	96
Hay	80 tons.	14 00	1120 00
Lettuce	2210 bunches.	5	110 50
Onions, green	675 "	3	20 25
Oats	1350 bushels.	30	405 00
Mangolds	80 tons.	7 00	560 00
Pease	100 bushels.	60	60 00
Potatoes	2500 "	30	750 00
Parsley	180 bunches.	3	5 40
Parsnips	200 bushels.	40	80 00
Pease in Pod	30 "	50	15 00
Pears	12 "	1 00	12 00
Raspberries	93 quarts.	10	9 30
Rhubarb	100 bunches.	3	3 00
Straw	30 tons.	10 00	300 00
Spinnach	10 bushels.	60	6 00
Sage, mint, etc.	340 bunches.	3	10 20
Squash	100	6	6 00
Radishes	355 bunches.	3	10 65
Tomatoes	20 bushels.	40	8 00
Turnips	800 "	25	200 00
Eggs from hennery ..	66 dozen.	15	9 90
Milk	5578 pails.	24	1338 72
Calves sold	5		6 00
Hogs sold	6660 pounds.		333 00
" killed for consumption.	12965 "		768 59
Western corn	75 tons.	7 00	525 00
Total			7095 84

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

October 1st, 1891.

To the Inspector of Asylums, Ontario :

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the Twentieth Annual Report of this Asylum.

There were in residence at this Asylum on the first day of October, 1890, 946 patients, of whom 469 were men and 477 women. In the course of the twelve months that have since elapsed there have been admitted into the Asylum 133 patients, of whom 70 were men and 63 women, making the total number of patients under treatment during the year 1,079—539 men and 540 women.

Of these patients 51 have been discharged—26 men and 25 women; 54 have died—20 men and 34 women, leaving in residence at present 974 patients—493 men and 481 women.

Of the 51 patients discharged, 37—20 men and 17 women were discharged recovered; 10—4 men and 6 women were discharged improved; and 4—2 men and 2 women were discharged at the request of their friends unimproved.

The number of patients discharged recovered and improved was 47, or 35.34 p. c. of the admissions.

The average annual recovery rate from the opening of the Asylum down to date, including those discharged improved, has been 40.88 p. c.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 1079 and the number of deaths 54, so that the death-rate for the year was 5.

The deaths were all from natural and unpreventable causes, there being no death during the year from either homicide, suicide or accident.

The average annual death-rate from the opening of the Asylum down to the present time has been 4.62.

Repairs, Renewals, etc., of the year.

Under this head I shall only mention the larger jobs, the smaller are almost innumerable and in aggregate amount far exceed those here specified.

1. We changed the steam heating of the whole main asylum from old wing boiler houses to new central boiler houses. This work involved the labour of six men for about ten weeks.

2. Reconstructed and refitted bathrooms and closets upstairs and down in C. D. halls, west wing, main asylum.

3. Disconnected all main asylum sink pipes from sewer tile and carried them in independent cast iron pipes to sewage tank and connected said pipes with steam boilers so that they can be blown out and cleaned with live steam whenever thought well to do so.

4. The Public Works Department placed a new, powerful duplicate pump in the asylum well; this addition to our plant is very highly appreciated, we are now safe from a water-famine, one of the greatest evils which could befall us.

5. The Public Works Department is at present building us a new slaughter house with ice house, etc., etc., complete. This also was greatly needed.

6. Also a coal shed for the west cottage to take the place of an old shed which had fallen down.

7. Also a new piggery which I have long been asking for.

8. The fire escape at the front door of the main asylum mentioned in last annual

report, was put up late last autumn, and this summer we have put in a new front door—have replaced the upper windows with doors to facilitate exit, and made other such changes as were necessary to perfect this valuable addition to the institution.

9. The central boiler house mentioned in my last annual report is finished—6 new and three old boilers are set up in it—supplies power and steam for the whole main asylum, for heating, cooking, pumping and for laundry purposes. It is one of the best improvements ever made at this institution.

10. We renewed the floor in basement of centre north building and provided a large tunnel under it for steam pipes.

11. Built an ice closet at north building.

12. The large new coal bunkers provided in connection with the new central boiler house enabled us to dispense with our east coal shed, which we have in the course of this summer converted into a commodious carpenter's shop.

13. To the north of the new carpenter shop we have put up a large lumber shed.

14. The old carpenter shop we are now in process of converting into sleeping apartments for male employees, many of whom now sleep in one of the new work rooms behind the kitchen, an unsuitable place which is also needed for other purposes.

15. We made and put up a large handsome bookcase for the office at north building.

16. Reset and reconstructed 800 ft. of outside fence about asylum farm.

17. We reconstructed on best modern plan one of our three greenhouses—it being almost in a state of ruin from age—we propose from year to year as we can to renew the other two in like manner as they also are at present in a bad state of repair.

18. Excavated a tunnel from new boiler house to basement of main asylum in which to carry steam, water, gas and return pipes and through which to pass for all purposes connected with same pipes, etc., built walls for this tunnel where needed and underpinned the buildings passed under as required.

19. Put a new door and window in basement of north building and lowered two doors from main to basement floor.

20. The Public Works Department has repaired and renewed the eavetroughs, down pipes and flat roofs of main asylum, repaired all valleys in said roof, and painted all cupolas and roofs of same. These repairs have been much needed for the last three or four years.

21. We have done a large amount of work in the sewage disposal field, have renewed all the water ways in which the sewage flows from the well on to the field, and we have graded and planted the field, thereby greatly improving the appearance of it.

22. The road from the west gate to the store, three hundred and seventeen yards long, over which the asylum coal and all other heavy articles of consumption have to be hauled was never properly made, and at times would become exceedingly bad. This road we thoroughly remade in the course of the year just ended, using for that purpose many hundred loads of stone and gravel picked up from our own land and brought from the neighbourhood of the north branch of the river Thames. I believe this will now be a perfect road as long as the asylum stands.

Alterations and Renewals Recommended.

THESE NOW NEEDED ARE.

1. New dining rooms for patients at main asylum.

2. A Turkish bath which might be constructed for a few hundred dollars and which would be of the greatest value in the treatment of certain forms of insanity.

3. The new piggery is not large enough for all our pigs. We need another of about the same size.

4. We need a new cow stable, that which we have is not large enough and is very inconvenient. Mr. Hunter, the Government buyer, has condemned it in the strongest terms as unsanitary and ill-arranged.

5. We want a waggonette to send female employees to church Sunday morning and for other purposes.

6. It would be well to build in the immediate neighbourhood of the new slaughter-house, a cottage for the butcher, that he might, (living close by) protect the large amount of property there would constantly be in and about said slaughter-house.

Fire Protection.

From time to time the fire brigade is turned out by a false alarm, and in this way I make sure that our new fire protection is constantly in perfect order. In from three to eight minutes, any time in the twenty-four hours, we can throw a stream of water upon any part of the asylum building. I have no longer any fear of fire. I do not believe it would be possible for us to suffer, to any appreciable extent, from this usually, the most terrible of all danger at an asylum.

Sewage Disposal.

Our new sewage disposal system continues to be a perfect success. No smell from the field. The soil in the bottom of the trenches into which the sewage is run is, as far as our senses inform us, as pure as any soil on the farm. I am of opinion that the problem of sewage disposal is settled "for good" at this asylum.

Restraint and Alcohol.

Under this head all I have to say is that we have used neither restraint nor alcohol at this asylum this year, neither have we felt the need of either. This makes eight years during which we have used no restraint or seclusion, and nine years during which we have used no alcohol nor alcoholic beverages either in sickness or health.

Employment of Patients.

The statistical tables show that of an average population of 957 patients, the average number who, day by day, engaged in some form of occupation was 827, *i.e.*, 85.5 per cent. This proportion included nearly every patient who was physically capable of even the slightest work. That occupation in moderation is one of the best of all remedial agents, seems to me, year by year, more plain and certain, and I am equally convinced that it is the greatest possible blessing in incurable cases. And that in both curable and incurable cases it does good by affording relief from the tedium of asylum life, and that it assists in distracting the diseased mind from an otherwise unbroken pre-occupation with its morbid fancies and feelings.

Amusements during the Year.

We have had a greater number of entertainments during the year now closed than ever before in the same period. Our new, commodious amusement-room (opened two years ago) has been of the greatest possible service to us, in fact, what we have done would have been impossible without it. The amusement-room itself we used ninety-eight times in the course of the season, as follows:—For dances, 48 times; for lectures, 9 times; for "At Homes," 26 times, and for concerts, dramatic entertainments and minstrel shows, 15 times. The total attendance of patients in the amusement room was 26,184, making an average attendance of 267 against an average attendance last year of 254.

The "At Homes" mentioned constitute a new feature at this asylum, but will be

a permanent institution henceforth, as they are much liked by the patients. The attractions at these "At Homes" are simply cards, draughts, chess and other games, together with conversation and an occasional piece of music.

We have had our usual evening band concerts on the lawn in front of the main asylum.

We have to thank the directors of the Western Fair for the privilege of sending patients to it free of charge. 195 patients—122 men and 73 women were sent, and enjoyed their half-day on the fair grounds very much indeed.

To finish the year we had our Fourth Annual Athletic Sports on Tuesday, 15th of September. The usual programme was gone through with much enthusiasm. Our best thanks are due to the following firms and individuals for prizes given by them.

The following firms in the city have donated prizes.

Robinson, Little & Co., A. E. Pavey & Co., Struthers, Anderson & Co., J. Marshall & Co., Marshall Bros., Elliott Bros., M. Masuret, Jas. Cowan & Co., Jas. Reid & Co., A. Westman & Co., R. Lewis, W. T. Strong, J. G. Shuff, Cairncross & Lawrance, W. S. Barkwell, C. F. Colwell, W. Stevely & Son, G. Marshall & Co., C. S. Hyman, M.P., John Purdom, R. C. Macfie, A. Screaton & Co., J. H. Chapman, G. & B. Burns, Hinton-Mills Mfg. Co., D. S. Perrin & Co., J. P. O'Higgins & Co., J. Darch & Son, A. M. Hamilton, J. Green & Co., J. I. Anderson & Co., Geo. Heaman, P. Birtwhistle, Reid Bros. & Co., Advertising Printing Co., T. Gillean, W. J. Craig, J. Burns & Sons, C. J. Wall, A. D. Cameron & Son, John Ferguson & Sons, N. F. Yeo, G. & J. B. Cairncross, Ashplant & Tanton, Geo. Parish, John Millin, J. D. Saunby, G. McLean and others.

C. S. Hyman, M.P., Mayor Taylor, Hon. Col. Aylmer, Col. Smith, Capt. Dennison, Capt. Young, Geo. M. Reid, Thos. Purdom, J. Fairgrieves, John Marshall, W. J. Reid, J. W. Little and Geo. Sippi kindly acted as judges.

The day was bright and warm, the various events went off smoothly and pleasantly, and several hundred patients (as well as most of the asylum staff), enjoyed the day immensely.

Musical Matters.

A year ago our brass band (supposed to be composed of insane persons resident at the asylum, but which, as a matter of fact, always had among its members a certain number of employees) contained 10 patients, since then 7 more have been taken in. Of these 17 patients 9 are now in the band, 4 have been discharged from the asylum, 4 have been discharged from the band, being found for one reason or another useless in it. The band is in a fair condition of efficiency. It furnishes music upon lecture evenings, before and after the lectures, and at other entertainments; gives weekly concerts on the front lawn during the summer months, and plays at cricket matches and any other time when wanted. This band is under the leadership of Mr. Amos Duval.

The asylum orchestra is composed of 14 pieces (same as last year) under the leadership of Dr. Sippi, the Bursar; it furnishes music for the bi-weekly dances and for minstrel and other entertainments.

The chapel choir is managed and led by Dr. Sippi, and is in a most efficient condition.

Our present musical attendant, Miss Jennie Howell, spends her time reading and playing to those patients who are sufficiently sensible to appreciate these forms of recreation. Miss Howell also plays the piano parts in the orchestra, she is an excellent musician and is a genuine acquisition to the asylum.

Religious Services.

Every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock we have a Protestant service in the asylum chapel, conducted by one of the city clergyman in turn, and every second Sunday afternoon Catholic service. The average number of patients who have attended these services throughout the year has been 438. The services of the clergymen are given without

compensation, and the asylum is deeply indebted to them for this genuine Christian charity.

Infirmary.

On 1st October, '90 there were in the infirmary 40 patients—20 men and 20 women. During the year 108 patients—77 men and 31 women were sent to it, making 188 patients—97 men and 91 women who were cared for there during the year. Of these 188 patients 31—12 men and 19 women died in the infirmary; 101—55 men and 46 women were returned to the general wards of the asylum improved in health; 16—10 men and 6 women were returned to the general wards of the asylum unimproved in health, and 40—20 men and 20 women are under treatment in the infirmary now. I need not repeat here what I said last year as to the value of this infirmary to the institution, it would be impossible to overestimate the benefit it has been to us.

Lectures to Students

I gave the usual course of twenty lectures on insanity to the graduating class of the students of the Western University. The course embraced a description of every form of mental alienation and was illustrated throughout by cases taken from the various halls of the asylum.

Officers and Employees

There have been very few changes in the staff of the asylum in the course of the last twelve months. The Medical staff is, as it was a year ago, composed of Drs. Beemer, Ross and Barber, all excellent officers. There is, in fact, no change to record except the resignation of the Engineer, Mr. Cope, and the appointment of Mr. Macfie in his place. Mr. Cope was appointed asylum engineer at the opening of the institution in the autumn of 1870 and has therefore served the government in that capacity for exactly 21 years. Mr. Cope and I have worked together at the asylum for nearly 15 years. I do not believe the asylum has ever had a more faithful servant than he has been. Of the officers, attendants, and employees generally I have to say that the work of the institution has been done by them in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

Farm and Garden.

The yield of the farm has been above the average. The 465 bushels of wheat mentioned was grown upon ten acres of land, $46\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. The returns from the garden show a marked increase over previous years both in fruit and vegetables, more particularly the latter. Among fruits the crop of raspberries, gooseberries, currants and melons was especially good. The vegetable crop was exceptionally fine, all round, both in size and quality, and the cry for "more" from the cooking department is for the present at least no longer heard. The following are some of the actual weights and measurement of the vegetables of the year :—

Picked Specimens.

Beets . . . 2 weighed 21 lbs.
 " . . . 1, circumference 2 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.
 Carrots . . . 6 weighed $19\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
 " . . . 1, circumference 1 ft. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in.
 Celery . . . 6 heads weighed $15\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
 Cabbage . . 2 weighed 66 lbs.
 " . . . 1, circumference 4 ft. 3 in.
 " . . . 1, circumference 3 ft. 7 in.
 Parsnips . . 6 weighed $11\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
 " . . . 1, circumference $12\frac{1}{4}$ ins.
 Onions . . . 6 weighed $7\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.
 " . . . 1, circumference 1 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Average of Crop.

$37\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to doz.
 Circumference 1 ft. 5 in.
 $22\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to the doz.
 Circumference 1 ft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.
 28 lbs. to the doz.
 weight 10 lbs.
 Weight $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
 Weight 14 oz.

The yield of the farm was as follows:—

Wheat	465 bushels.
Oats	520 “
Potatoes	4,500 “
Roots	1,500 “
Hay.....	135 tons.
Straw	25 “
Corn fodder	35 “
Green fodder	175 “
Pork	15,288 pounds.
Milk	98,125 quarts.
Cream.....	496 “

In the garden we had vegetables as follows:—

Asparagus	1,830 bunches
Beans (green).....	123 bushels.
Beets.....	2,930 bunches.
Beets	780 bushels.
Brussel sprouts.....	170 stalks.
Cabbage	20,640 heads.
Cabbage, red	530 “
Cauliflower	2,780 “
Carrots	10,650 bunches.
Carrots	1,240 bushels.
Celery.....	14,800 sticks.
Corn	1,665 dozen.
Cucumbers	630 dozen.
Cucumbers, pickling.....	288 quarts.
Horse radish	250 bunches.
Kale	1,320 heads.
Lettuce, forced	146 dozen.
Lettuce, garden	1,225 “
Onions, green.....	3,610 bunches.
Onions, dried.....	572 bushels.
Onions, pickling.....	120 quarts.
Parsnips	920 bushels.
Peas	176 bushels.
Rhubarb, forced	192 bunches.
Rhubarb, garden	3,153 “
Radish, forced	960 “
Radish, garden	2,215 “
Salsify.....	1,800 “
Sea kale beet	150 bushels.
Spinach	146 “
Squash, pumpkin and marrow.....	8,130 “
Peppers	25 dozen.
Turnips	112 bushels.
Tomatoes	450 “

Of fruit we had

Apples, crab	47½ bushels
Apples, culinary.....	25 “
Cherries	158 quarts.
Currants, red	2,446 “
Currants, white	270 “

(A.)

Of fruit we had (*Continued*)—

Currants, black	495 quarts.
Gooseberries	5,855 “
Grapes	180 pounds.
Melons, musk	3,387
Melons, citron	160
Pears	230 pecks.
Raspberries	5,260 quarts.
Strawberries	563 “

Herbs

Summer savory	1,000 bunches.
Sage	300 “
Thyme	150 “
Mint	250 “
Parsley	300 “

* Of plants grown for winter flowering and decorative purposes we had 3,812 ; of plants raised in the greenhouses for bedding purposes 34,272 ; of annuals raised under glass 16,500 ; from our own nursery we planted out 52 maples, 382 Manitoba maples, 296 Austrian pines, 217 Norway spruce, 1,500 raspberries and blackberries, and 3,500 strawberry plants.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. BUCKE,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, London, for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1890				469	477	946
Admitted during year—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	35	12	47			
“ Medical Certificate.....	35	51	86	70	63	133
Total number under treatment during year				539	540	1079
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	20	17	37			
“ improved.....	4	6	10			
“ unimproved	2	2	4			
Total number of discharges during year.....	26	25	51			
Died	20	34	54			
Eloped						
Transferred				46	59	105
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1891				493	481	974
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum...				1709	1517	3226
“ discharged	629	592	1221			
“ died	475	357	832			
“ eloped	50	7	57			
“ transferred.....	62	80	142	1216	1036	2252
“ remaining 30th September, 1891.....				493	481	974
Number of applications on file 30th September, 1891.	15	15	30			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of day's stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1890, to 30th September, 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 25th of September)	493	482	975
Minimum " " " (on the 6th of October)..	468	475	943
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	175200	174470	349670
Daily average population.....	481	476	957

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
SOCIAL STATE.							
Married	22	39	61	665	827	1492	1553
Widowed				49	74	123	123
Single	48	24	72	917	552	1469	1541
Not reported				8	1	9	9
Total	70	63	133	1639	1454	3093	3226
RELIGION.							
Presbyterians	15	16	31	360	331	691	722
Episcopalians	8	10	18	338	266	604	622
Methodists	14	14	28	335	334	669	697
Baptists	13	4	17	116	112	228	245
Congregationalists		2	2	19	7	26	28
Roman Catholics	12	11	23	267	276	543	566
Mennonites				4	1	5	5
Quakers				8	2	10	10
Infidels				24	8	32	32
Other denominations	7	6	13	73	60	133	146
Not reported	1		1	95	57	152	153
Total	70	63	133	1639	1454	3093	3226
NATIONALITIES.							
English	10	10	20	244	173	417	437
Irish	5	6	11	251	301	552	563
Scotch	7	4	11	166	143	309	320
Canadian	46	40	86	806	710	1516	1602
United States				72	44	116	116
Other Countries	1	2	3	42	46	88	91
Unknown	1	1	2	58	37	95	97
Total	70	63	133	1639	1454	3093	3226

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1891.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....	1	1	2	6	3	9
Brant.....				38	33	71
Bruce.....	7	3	10	111	81	132
Carleton.....				4	7	11
Dufferin.....						
Elgin.....	5	7	12	101	102	203
Essex.....	3	3	6	77	77	154
Frontenac.....				5	7	12
Grey.....				10	12	22
Haldimand.....				22	23	45
Halton.....				10	7	17
Hastings.....				5	8	13
Huron.....	7	7	14	139	145	284
Kent.....	4	2	6	99	119	218
Lambton.....	11	7	18	178	118	296
Lanark.....				3	3	6
Leeds and Grenville.....					5	5
Lennox and Addington.....				3	1	4
Lincoln.....				10	6	16
Middlesex.....	16	24	40	376	341	717
Muskoka District.....						
Norfolk.....				30	34	64
Northumberland and Durham.....				14	10	24
Ontario.....				6	13	19
Oxford.....	12	4	16	161	101	262
Peel.....				4	5	9
Perth.....	4	5	9	118	92	210
Peterborough.....				1	5	6
Prescott and Russell.....				2	3	5
Prince Edward.....				1	1	2
Renfrew.....						
Simcoe.....				13	21	34
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				5	5	10
Victoria.....				12	14	26
Waterloo.....				33	21	54
Welland.....				8	6	14
Wellington.....				20	15	35
Wentworth.....				11	17	28
York.....				46	46	92
Not classed.....				25	10	35
Thunder Bay.....				2		2
Total admissions.....	70	63	133	1709	1517	3226

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1891.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS PREVIOUS YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District.....	1		1	5		5	6
Brant.....				20	11	31	31
Bruce.....	6		6	49	33	82	88
Carleton.....							
Dufferin.....							
Elgin.....	1		1	34	11	45	46
Essex.....	1		1	41	29	70	71
Frontenac.....					1	1	1
Grey.....				9	7	16	16
Haldimand.....				10	3	13	13
Halton.....				7	3	10	10
Hastings.....				2	5	7	7
Huron.....	4	1	5	63	41	104	109
Kent.....	1	1	2	34	17	51	53
Lambton.....	8	1	9	93	40	133	142
Lanark.....					1	1	1
Leeds and Grenville.....							
Lennox and Addington.....				1		1	1
Lincoln.....				8	1	9	9
Middlesex.....	6	6	12	98	78	176	188
Muskoka District.....							
Norfolk.....				21	11	32	32
Northumberland and Durham.....				4	2	6	6
Ontario.....				1	5	6	6
Oxford.....	6		6	74	28	102	108
Peel.....				3	4	7	7
Perth.....	1	3	4	50	20	70	74
Peterborough.....				1	5	6	6
Prescott and Russell.....				1	1	2	2
Prince Edward.....					1	1	1
Renfrew.....							
Simcoe.....				5	8	13	13
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				1		1	1
Victoria.....				9	9	18	18
Waterloo.....				17	8	25	25
Welland.....				3	4	7	7
Wellington.....				13	11	24	24
Wentworth.....				6	9	15	15
York.....				28	25	53	53
Not classed.....				1		1	1
Total admissions.....	35	12	47	712	432	1144	1191

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	M. R. S. B.	F.	July 29th, 1889.	October 10th, 1890.	Improved.
2	H. T.	M.	June 12th, 1889.	" 10th, "	"
3	E. H.	M.	August 27th, 1889.	" 11th, "	Recovered.
4	N. W.	F.	September 19th, 1890.	" 11th, "	Unimproved.
5	W. G. H. P.	M.	November 20th, 1889.	November 9th, "	Improved.
6	C. N.	F.	February 17th, 1890.	" 14th, "	Recovered.
7	E. C.	F.	January 4th, 1889.	" 26th, "	"
8	E. F. N.	F.	August 25th, 1890.	" 29th, "	Improved.
9	R. B. H.	M.	August 16th, 1890.	December 9th, "	Recovered.
10	N. N. Mc L.	F.	November 26th, 1888.	" 16th, "	"
11	E. C.	F.	March 6th, 1886.	" 16th, "	"
12	H. Mc L.	M.	June 27th, 1890.	" 27th, "	"
13	J. H. W.	M.	June 4th, 1889.	January 8th, 1891.	Improved.
14	C. W.	F.	February 17th, 1890.	" 8th, "	Recovered.
15	M. W.	F.	February 18th, 1890.	" 20th, "	"
16	H. B.	M.	September 3rd, 1890.	February 5th, "	"
17	C. H. B.	M.	October 24th, 1890.	" 5th, "	"
18	A. T.	F.	July 21st, 1890.	" 10th, "	"
19	E. D.	F.	February 3rd, 1890.	" 13th, "	"
20	R. S. W.	M.	August 9th, 1890.	" 14th, "	"
21	A. K.	F.	May 8th, 1890.	" 28th, "	"
22	M. L.	F.	January 9th, 1890.	March 13th, "	"
23	M. N. Mc M.	F.	January 28th, 1891.	" 13th, "	"
24	M. A. S.	F.	January 14th, 1890.	" 18th, "	"
25	R. B.	M.	January 29th, 1889.	" 18th, "	"
26	R. E.	M.	January 2nd, 1891.	" 30th, "	Improved.
27	W. O.	M.	May 7th, 1890.	April 2nd, "	Recovered.
28	J. W.	M.	July 11th, 1890.	" 6th, "	"
29	S. M.	F.	August 22nd, 1879.	" 8th, "	Improved.
30	V. D.	M.	August 5th, 1889.	" 9th, "	Recovered.
31	G. D. D.	M.	July 25th, 1890.	" 15th, "	"
32	S. P.	F.	August 14th, 1890.	" 15th, "	"
33	D. Mc L.	M.	January 26th, 1891.	" 30th, "	"
34	R. T.	M.	January 22nd, 1891.	May 14th, "	Unimproved.
35	M. N. W.	M.	November 28th, 1890.	" 28th, "	Recovered.
36	E. Mc L.	F.	June 7th, 1890.	" 28th, "	"
37	F. B.	F.	November 9th, 1885.	June 15th, "	"
38	V. V.	F.	September 6th, 1890.	" 16th, "	"
39	C. R.	F.	September 12th, 1890.	" 29th, "	"
40	B. W.	F.	February 13th, 1891.	" 30th, "	Unimproved.
41	N. D.	M.	September 17th, 1890.	" 30th, "	Recovered.
42	A. S.	M.	February 3rd, 1891.	July 4th, "	Unimproved.
43	W. M.	M.	January 28th, 1891.	" 7th, "	Recovered.
44	A. V.	F.	July 15th, 1890.	" 11th, "	Improved.
45	H. M.	M.	March 26th, 1891.	August 18th, "	Recovered.
46	S. F.	M.	January 22nd, 1891.	" 27th, "	"
47	L. P.	F.	October 27th, 1890.	September 2nd, "	Improved.
48	P. L.	F.	June 7th, 1890.	" 7th, "	Recovered.
49	S. A. L.	F.	January 28th, 1891.	" 11th, "	Improved.
50	A. M.	M.	October 28th, 1890.	" 12th, "	Recovered.
51	P. M.	M.	June 16th, 1891.	" 28th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	M. C.	F.	70	5th October, 1890	19	10	12	Senile Decay.
2	S. C.	F.	21	7th " " " "	5	4	19	Ch. Diarrhoea.
	D. A. W.	M.	47	20th " " " "	0	6	22	Gen. Paresis.
4	J. B.	F.	84	30th " " " "	17	1	4	Senile Decay.
5	J. W.	F.	68	8th November, 1890 ..	0	4	19	Diarrhoea.
6	E. W.	F.	67	10th " " " "	19	0	11	Fatty degen of Hr't.
7	B. P.	F.	65	12th " " " "	0	9	12	Carcinoma Uteri.
8	T. N.	M.	54	13th " " " "	14	4	1	Sencocysthæmia.
9	H. B.	F.	64	16th " " " "	12	6	15	Senile Decay.
10	K. C. N.	F.	65	18th " " " "	0	5	4	Senile Gangrene.
11	J. D.	F.	76	21st " " " "	19	11	29	Senile Decay.
12	G. M.	M.	64	8th December, 1890 ..	2	6	13	Nephritis.
13	J. N.	M.	69	11th " " " "	2	3	4	Pneumonia.
14	A. C.	M.	42	12th " " " "	2	6	12	Gen. Paresis.
15	T. M.	M.	49	15th " " " "	0	3	3	Ext'n of ac Melan.
16	S. E. S.	F.	36	16th " " " "	6	6	5	Catalepsy.
17	A. J.	F.	27	20th " " " "	0	11	16	Epilepsy.
18	D. L.	M.	29	25th " " " "	10	9	0	Phthisis.
19	S. M.	F.	32	30th " " " "	0	7	22	Pneumonia.
20	C. S.	F.	85	2nd January, 1891 ..	20	1	15	Senile Decay.
21	M. P.	F.	58	9th " " " "	0	2	8	Enteritis.
22	M. H.	F.	30	20th " " " "	0	1	5	Diarrhoea.
23	M. R.	F.	83	21st " " " "	12	0	8	Senile Decay.
24	D. H.	F.	68	23rd " " " "	0	1	15	Senile Dementia.
25	N. N. P.	F.	62	6th February, 1891 ..	10	0	18	Peritonitis.
26	W. B.	M.	49	13th " " " "	8	2	23	Phthisis.
27	A. A. M.	F.	41	24th " " " "	12	11	11	Phthisis.
28	J. C.	M.	86	25th " " " "	20	3	2	Senile Decay.
29	R. L.	M.	56	27th " " " "	0	6	22	Ext'n of ac Melan.
30	M. A. N.	F.	80	28th " " " "	0	0	25	Senile Dementia.
31	M. N. R.	F.	47	4th March, 1891	14	7	12	Phthisis.
32	T. B.	M.	84	9th " " " "	0	5	8	Senile Dementia.
33	A. J.	M.	74	21st " " " "	20	3	26	Heart Disease.
34	W. W.	M.	27	25th " " " "	9	5	25	Diarrhoea.
35	C. N.	F.	58	6th April, 1891	5	9	25	Marasmus.
36	R. L.	F.	65	14th " " " "	0	0	7	Enteritis.
37	W. C.	M.	47	23rd " " " "	0	8	14	Ext'n of ac Melan.
38	J. C.	M.	47	3rd May, 1891	11	2	1	Epilepsy.
39	C. R.	F.	66	9th " " " "	20	5	16	Phthisis.
40	W. F.	M.	57	18th " " " "	15	9	17	Apoplexy.
41	C. N.	M.	56	19th " " " "	4	8	18	Ext'n of ac Mania.
42	M. R.	F.	66	5th June, 1891	20	6	13	Heart Disease.
43	H. W.	M.	50	5th " " " "	5	2	20	Diarrhoea.
44	C. G.	F.	70	13th " " " "	0	0	13	Pneumonia.
45	J. S.	F.	40	14th " " " "	2	6	10	Phthisis.
46	S. G.	F.	32	24th " " " "	13	11	20	Phthisis.
47	B. D.	F.	51	1st July, 1891	9	8	18	Peritonitis.
48	J. N.	F.	42	9th " " " "	8	9	6	Heart Failure.
49	T. H.	M.	51	10th " " " "	11	8	1	Cardiac Hypertus.
50	A. A. K.	F.	57	14th " " " "	16	10	20	Hemiplegia.
51	C. H.	F.	79	21st August, 1891	0	0	7	Ext'n of ac Melan.
52	S. B.	F.	40	26th " " " "	13	1	24	Phthisis.
53	J. M. L.	M.	32	13th September, 1891 ..	9	5	26	Epilepsy.
54	S. B.	F.	45	29th " " " "	1	11	26	Marasmus.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents				6		6	6
Architects							
Actuaries							
Actors							
Artists							
Book-keepers				1		1	1
Bakers				6		6	6
Bricklayers				3		3	3
Butchers				8		8	8
Blacksmiths				22		22	22
Brass-finishers				2		2	2
Brewers				2		2	2
Builders							
Barbers	1		1	3		3	4
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Barristers							
Bookbinders							
Brickmakers							
Bridge-tenders							
Brakesmen							
Baggage man	1		1	1		1	2
Commercial travellers				2		2	2
Cabinet-makers				9		9	9
Consuls							
Confectioners				2		2	2
Coopers				11		11	11
Carpenters	1		1	47		47	48
Clerks	2		2	31		31	33
Clergymen	1		1	1		1	2
Carriage-makers				1		1	1
Cooks							
Carders							
Captains of steamboats							
Cigar-makers	1		1				1
Custom-house Officers				2		2	2
Coppersmiths							
Coachmen							
Civil Servants	1		1	1		1	2
Clock cleaners							
Carters							
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		6	6	4	200	204	210
Dressmakers		1	1		13	13	14
Detectives							
Druggists				3		3	3
Dentists							
Doctors							
Engineers	2		2	8		8	10
Editors							
Engravers							

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Farmers	29		29	606	9	615	644
Fishermen				3		3	3
Founders				1		1	1
Ferry-men				2		2	2
Furriers					1	1	1
Gardeners				9		9	9
Grocers							
Glass-blowers							
Gentlemen				2		2	2
Glove-makers							
Grooms							
Gun-smiths							
Hucksters					1	1	1
Hatters				1		1	1
Hostlers				2		2	2
Hunters							
Harness-makers				3		3	3
Housekeepers		42	42		863	863	905
Hack-drivers				1		1	1
Inn-keepers				1		1	1
Ironmongers							
Jewellers				4		4	4
Janitors							
Labourers	17		17	423		423	440
Laundresses					3	3	3
Ladies					10	10	10
Lawyers				1		1	1
Lumbermen	1		1	3		3	4
Milliners		1	1		11	11	12
Masons				8		8	8
Machinists	1		1	10		10	11
Matchmakers				1		1	1
Millers				9		9	9
Moulders				10		10	10
Merchants	2		2	30		30	32
Mechanics				1		1	1
Music-teachers		1	1	1	1	2	3
Marble-cutters				1		1	1
No occupation	1	9	10	8	25	33	43
Night-watchmen							
Nurses					1	1	1
Not stated				3	21	24	24
Organ-builders				2		2	2
Other occupations							

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TRADES, CALLINGS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Tot	Males.	Females	Total.	
Professors of Music.....							
Plasterers				4		4	4
Pensioners				4		4	4
Photographers.....				4		4	4
Prostitutes					6	6	6
Painters	1		1	19		19	20
Printers.....	1		1	11		11	12
Peddlers				3	1	4	4
Physicians				6		6	6
Pump-makers							
Railway Foremen				1		1	1
Railway Conductors.....							
Spinsters					3	3	3
Sailors				10		10	10
Students	2		2	23		23	25
Spinners					2	2	2
Sisters of Charity					1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers				1		1	1
Stone-cutters				5		5	5
Showmen				2		2	2
Saddlers				4		4	4
Shoemakers				28		28	28
Seamstresses		2	2		14	14	16
Soap-makers				1		1	1
Slaters							
Station-masters							
Soldiers				2		2	2
Salesmen					1	1	1
Surveyors				2		2	2
Sail and tent-makers.....							
Shopkeepers							
Ship-builders				2		2	2
Teachers				19	10	29	29
Tinsmiths				8		8	8
Tavern-keepers				8	1	9	9
Tailors	1	1	2	19	8	27	29
Tanners.....	1		1	4		4	5
Teamsters							
Toll-gate keepers.....				1	1	2	2
Telegraph Operator.....	1		1				1
Watchmakers				7		7	7
Wood-workers				1		1	1
Weavers				3		3	3
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Waggon-makers	1		1	7		7	8
Unknown or other employments.....	1		1	104	244	348	349
Total	70	63	133	1639	1454	3093	3226

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of Insanity for the year ending 30th September, 1891,

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1891.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.....					1	1			
Religious excitement.....				3	4	7			
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.....				2	3	5			
Love affairs, including seduction.....				3	1	4			
Mental anxiety, "worry".....				1	7	8			
Fright and nervous shocks.....				1		1			
PHYSICAL.									
Intemperance in drink.....	1		1	6	1	7			
Intemperance, sexual.....									
Venereal disease.....	2		2	1		1			
Self abuse, sexual.....				1	1	2			
Over-work.....				4	1	5			
Sunstroke.....	1	1	2	1		1			
Accident or injury.....				7		7			
Pregnancy.....					3	3			
Puerperal.....					4	4			
Lactation.....									
Puberty and change of life.....									
Uterine disorders.....					2	2			
Brain disease, with general paralysis.....									
Brain disease, with epilepsy.....				4	3	7			
Other forms of brain disease.....				1		1			
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.....	1	3	4	4	1	5			
Fevers.....				3	2	5			
HEREDITARY.									
With other ascertained cause in combination.....	9	7	16						
With other combined cause not ascertained.....	8	8	16	1		1			
CONGENITAL.									
With other ascertained cause in combination.....	1		1						
With other combined cause not ascertained.....									
Unknown.....	47	44	91	27	29	56			
Total.....	70	63	133	70	63	133			

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.		Term of Probation.	Result.
2995	F.	C. N.	2nd	October, 1890	4½ months.	Recovered.
3062	M.	G. D. D.	9th	" "	6 "	"
3049	M.	H. M.	18th	" "	1 "	"
3078	M.	H. B.	29th	" "	3 "	"
2966	M.	J. M.	6th	November	1 "	Returned.
3060	F.	A. T.	7th	" "	3 "	Recovered.
3069	M.	R. S. V.	12th	" "	6 "	"
2858	F.	S. W.	15th	" "	4 "	Returned.
3038	F.	E. M.	17th	" "	4 "	Recovered.
3099	F.	E. W.	21st	" "	3 "	Returned.
3103	M.	C. H. B.	24th	" "	2 "	Recovered.
2976	F.	M. L.	29th	" "	3 "	"
3003	M.	W. S. P.	6th	December	6 "	Returned.
2972	M.	G. O.	12th	" "	6 "	"
3083	F.	V. V.	16th	" "	6 "	Recovered.
3086	M.	C. R.	23rd	" "	6 "	"
2787	M.	R. A. T.	23rd	" "	3 "	Returned.
3013	M.	M. A. E.	24th	" "	6 "	"
3057	F.	A. V.	31st	" "	6 "	Improved.
3072	F.	S. P.	31st	" "	3 "	Recovered.
3117	M.	M. W.	12th	January, 1891	3 "	"
3005	M.	N. D.	20th	" "	6 "	Returned.
3137	F.	S. A. L.	23rd	February	6 "	Improved.
3110	F.	M. A. M.	9th	March	3 "	Returned.
3138	M.	W. N.	18th	" "	3 "	Recovered.
3125	M.	D. M.	23rd	" "	1 "	"
3088	M.	N. D.	30th	" "	3 "	"
2896	F.	M. H.	8th	April,	6 "	Still out.
2488	F.	J. M.	18th	" "	6 "	Returned.
3129	M.	T. E. S.	22nd	" "	6 "	Still out.
3075	M.	P. C.	1st	May,	6 "	Returned.
3146	M.	C. H.	8th	" "	6 "	Still out.
3132	M.	S. F.	13th	" "	3 "	Recovered.
2009	M.	A. D. M.	15th	" "	6 "	Still out.
3123	M.	F. B.	16th	" "	6 "	"
3039	F.	P. L.	16th	" "	6 "	Recovered.
3105	F.	L. P.	21st	" "	3 "	Improved.
3003	M.	W. S. P.	6th	June,	6 "	Still out.
3126	M.	C. B.	9th	" "	6 "	"
3106	M.	A. M.	11th	" "	3 "	Recovered.
1419	M.	C. K.	12th	" "	6 "	Still out.
2983	F.	M. S.	16th	" "	6 "	"
3023	M.	J. C. S.	20th	" "	6 "	"
3013	M.	M. A. E.	24th	" "	6 "	Returned.
2999	M.	R. M.	24th	" "	3 "	"
3171	F.	R. M.	27th	" "	6 "	"
3128	M.	J. S.	1st	July,	3 "	Still out.
3165	F.	S. L. J.	1st	" "	6 "	"
3119	F.	C. J. C.	3rd	" "	3 "	"
3161	M.	H. M.	4th	" "	3 "	Recovered.
2993	M.	C. M.	16th	" "	6 "	Still out.
3134	F.	M. A. L.	16th	" "	3 "	"
3158	M.	T. S.	23rd	" "	3 "	"
3191	M.	P. M.	23rd	" "	6 "	Recovered.
3193	F.	E. L.	24th	" "	6 "	Still out.
3194	F.	A. C.	8th	August,	3 "	"
3005	M.	M. D.	8th	" "	6 "	"
3008	M.	P. Y.	19th	" "	6 "	"
2671	M.	J. W.	19th	" "	6 "	"
3151	F.	J. M.	8th	" "	6 "	"
3145	F.	W. F.	17th	September,	3 "	"
3084	M.	N. P.	24th	" "	6 "	"
3110	F.	M. A. M.	24th	" "	6 "	"
2606	M.	L. T.	26th	" "	6 "	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted. . .	39	25	64			
Discharged, recovered				14	7	21
" improved					3	3
" unimproved						
Died before expiration of leave.						
Returned to Asylum				9	5	14
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1891.				16	10	26
Total	39	25	64	39	25	64

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period the ages of those admitted, discharged and died during the year.

AGES.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years.....									
" 15 " 20 "	3	1	4	1	1	2		1	1
" 20 " 25 "	10	8	18	3	2	5	2	1	3
" 25 " 30 "	7	10	17	3	4	7	1	3	4
" 30 " 35 "	15	8	23	6	4	10		1	1
" 35 " 40 "	5	5	10	2	3	5	1	4	5
" 40 " 45 "	9	6	15		4	4	5	2	7
" 45 " 50 "	5	7	12	4		4	3	1	4
" 50 " 55 "	6	3	9	2	2	4	3	2	5
" 55 " 60 "	2	6	8	1	1	2	1	3	4
" 60 " 65 "	4		4	1	2	3	1	8	9
" 65 " 70 "		4	4	2	1	3	1	2	3
" 70 " 75 "	2	2	4		1	1		2	2
" 75 " 80 "		1	1				1	3	4
" 80 " 85 "	2	1	3	1		1	1	1	2
" 85 " 90 "		1	1						
" 90 " 95 "									
Unknown.....									
Totals.....	70	63	133	26	25	51	20	34	54

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under one month.....	20	6	.....	.....	1
From 1 to 2 months.....	15	7	1	.....	.....
" 2 " 3 "	11	14	.....	1	.....
" 3 " 4 "	13	10	4	.....	1
" 4 " 5 "	6	13	2	1	1
" 5 " 6 "	3	8	2	.....	1
" 6 " 7 "	3	8	4	1	.....
" 7 " 8 " .....	.....	12	1	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	3	7	4	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	1	7	3	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 " .....	.....	8	3	1	.....
" 11 " 12 " .....	.....	10	2	2	.....
" 12 " 18 "	8	49	5	2	.....
" 18 months to 2 years.....	.....	43	2	1	.....
" 2 to 3 years	15	40	2	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	6	54	.....	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	7	34	1	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	3	41	1	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	1	34	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	38	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	1	36	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 " .....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	6	203	.....	1	.....
" 15 " 20 "	1	242	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.	133	974	37	10	4

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	9	2636		2636
Tailor's shop.....	4	1145		1145
Shoe shop	1	307		307
Engineer's shop.....	5	1502		1502
Blacksmith's shop				
Mason work	4	1128		1128
Repairing roads.....				
Wood yard and coal shed.....	4	1180		1180
Bakery	3	958		958
Laundry.....	20	1687	4528	6215
Dairy	2	365	94	459
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	4	1269		1269
Piggery				
Painting.....	2	672		672
Farm.....	28	8382		8382
Garden	32	9585		9585
Grounds				
Stable	9	2695		2695
Kitchen	29	2325	6230	8555
Dining rooms.....	36	2857	10082	12939
Officers' quarters.....				
Sewing rooms.....	72		21467	21467
Knitting	71		23276	23276
Spinning				
Mending	9		2652	2652
Wards.....	306	51641	59757	111398
Halls.....				
Store room	3	877		877
General	174	44733	7290	52023
Total.....	827	135944	135376	271320

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1891, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Algoma District	2	3	5
Brant	6	6	12
Bruce	43	30	73
Carleton	1	3	4
Dufferin			
Dundas	1		1
Durham	3	3	6
Elgin	30	33	63
Essex	24	33	57
Frontenac	3	2	5
Glengarry			
Grenville		2	2
Grey	4	6	10
Haldimand	2	2	4
Halton	1	1	2
Hastings	4	6	10
Huron	41	40	81
Kent	30	30	60
Lambton	65	45	110
Lanark	3		3
Leeds		2	2
Lennox and Addington	2		2
Lincoln			
Middlesex	104	123	227
Muskoka District			
Nipissing District			
Norfolk	2	5	7
Northumberland	2		2
Ontario	2	4	6
Oxford	43	32	75
Parry Sound District			
Peel	1	4	5
Perth	37	27	64
Peterborough		2	2
Prescott		1	1
Prince Edward			
Rainy River District	1		1
Renfrew			
Russell			
Simcoe		5	5
Stormont	2	2	4
Thunder Bay District			
Victoria	3	1	4
Waterloo	4	9	13
Welland			
Wellington	1	1	2
Wentworth		4	4
York	16	11	27
Not classed, unknown, etc.	10	3	13
Total	493	481	974

TABLE No. 14.

Articles made and repaired in the Tailors' Shop during the year ended 30th September, 1891.

	Made.	Repaired.
Coats, uniform	56	12
Pants, "	65	13
Vests, "	1	.....
Coats.....	389	20
Pants.....	456	79
Vests	224	5
Overcoat.....	1	.....
Jacket	1	.....
Blouses.....	20	43
" Pants.....	0	13
Overalls.....	11	.....
Cape, men's.....	1	.....
Cricket Pads (pairs of).....	1	.....
Stretcher.....	1	.....
Slippers, Cloth, (pairs of).....	54	.....
Totals.....	1,281	185

CUT TO BE MADE IN WARDS.

Coats.	113
Pants.....	98
Vests.....	48
Blouses.....	42

TABLE No. 15.

Amount of knitting done in Wards during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

Stockings.....	658 pairs.
" re-footed...	110 "
Socks.....	1,357 "
" re-footed	267 "
Mitts.....	97 "
Gloves.....	1 "
<hr/>	
Total.....	2,490 pairs.
Cap Crocheted.....	1

TABLE No. 16.

Amount of work done in Shoemakers' Shop during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

Slippers, canvas.....	117 pairs
" cloth.....	1 "
Brogans.....	1 "
Boots, men.....	1 "
" women.....	1 "
<hr/>	
Total.....	121 pairs.

REPAIRS.

Soles.....	565
Heels.....	723
Patches.....	497
Seams.....	517

TABLE No. 17.

Articles made and repaired in the Sewing-room during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	32	
“ uniform	23	
Aprons	77	2
Skirts	1	
Drawers		59
Chemises	4	
Nightdresses	4	
Caps, women's	57	
Collars, uniform	18	
Neckties	42	
Scarfs	12	
Shirts	12	598
“ flannel		40
Shrouds	54	
Slipper uppers, pairs of	68	
Socks		2778
Ticks	197	31
Sheets		23
Pillow-slips	10	
Pillow-shams	7	
Pillow-ticks	60	
Pillows, feather	5	
“ hair	30	
Mats	8	
Tea strainers	12	
Tablecloths	31	
Billiard table cover	1	
Bags	38	
Blinds	21	
Curtains	11	
Carpets	1	4
Mitts faced, pairs of	48	
Buffalo robes trimmed	4	
Library books covered	18	
Blankets		1
Cushion	1	
Total	907	3536

TABLE No. 18.

Number of articles passing through the Laundry during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

ARTICLES.	Number.
Dresses	10,392
Skirts	6,388
Aprons	30,389
Chemises	35,870
" flannel	1,295
Drawers	16,655
Nightdresses	13,356
Waists	1,512
Caps	674
Neckties	3,463
Collars	7,934
Cuffs, pairs of	1,597
Handkerchiefs	7,250
Shawls	12
Stockings, pairs of	25,141
Sock, pairs of	22,047
Gloves, "	13
Mitts, "	13
Shirts	25,679
" flannel	4,249
Guernseys	3,009
Coats	1,392
Pants	1,876
Vests	544
Blouses	233
" pants	117
Overalls	3
Sheets	11,314
Blankets	6,408
Quilts	8,787
" canvass	37
Pillow-slips	60,600
Pillow-shams	117
Bolster-slips	143
Pillow-ticks	148
Ticks	7,632
Mattresses	24
Pillows	6
Towels	60,066
Bureau covers	992
Blinds and curtains	74
Tablecloths	14,120
Tablenapkins	4,782
Tray cloths	209
Table covers	5
Pudding cloths	2,185
Crumb cloths	5
Carriage top dusters	4
Horse blankets	1
Carpets	1
Clothes bags	762
Laundry wraps	2,147
Total	401,582

TABLE No. 19.

Articles made and repaired in the Wards during the year ending September
30th, 1891.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	1,227	3,385
“ uniform	23	32
Aprons.	1,868	1,484
“ uniform	157	74
Skirts	692	1,961
Drawers	293	1,632
Nightdresses	304	820
Chemises	1,363	2,372
“ flannel	149	261
Waists	4	.....
Neckties	556	.....
Slippers, cloth, pairs of	18	.....
Socks, pairs of .....	.....	2,035
Stockings, pairs of .....	.....	2,551
Shirts	677	2,169
“ flannel	214	1,954
Guernseys .....	.....	15
Coats	113	712
Pants	98	1,179
Vests	48	512
Blouses	42	356
“ pants .....	.....	249
Overalls	7	.....
Caps, men's	253	6
Sheets	1,039	890
Quilts .....	.....	537
“ canvass	1	.....
Ticks	191	4,038
Mattresses	335	.....
Pillows	46	.....
Pillow-slips	1,648	601
Towels	1,955	.....
Table cloths	128	.....
Table covers	42	.....
Table napkins	36	.....
Mats	18	.....
Blankets .....	.....	575
Bureau covers	16	.....
Pudding cloths	118	.....
Library books covered	361	.....
Bags	42	.....
Laundry wraps	98	.....
Cushions	4	.....
Bibs	5	.....
Chairs covered	7	.....
Sofa covered	1	.....
Baskets	290	.....
Chairs re-seated with cane	45	.....
“ painted	2	.....
“ varnished	22	.....
“ painted and varnished	125	.....
Total	14,591	30,400

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
ASYLUM FOR INSANE, KINGSTON, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH
SEPT., 1891.

KINGSTON, October 1st, 1891.

To the Inspector of Asylums and Public Charities.

SIR,—In accordance with the Statutory requirement, I have the honour to submit the thirty-sixth annual report of this Asylum (the fourteenth since it became a Provincial institution) for the year ending September 30th, 1891.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There were in residence on October 1st, 1890.....	325	349	674
Admitted during the year.....	89	55	147
Total number under treatment during the year	414	407	821
Discharged during the year :			
Recovered.....	15	19	34
Improved.....	9	7	16
Unimproved.....	3	5	8
Total.....	27	31	58
Died.....	13	15	28
Eloped.....	4	..	4
Transferred.....	91	114	205
Remaining in Asylum September 30th, 1891.....	279	247	526
Average population.....	294	286	580

ADMISSIONS.

The admissions were one hundred and forty-seven—eighty-seven men, and fifty women.

It has not been possible at all times to find room for the applicants for admission, but ordinarily we have been able to meet the requirements of the district, as transfers to Mimico have taken place from time to time. As usual, most of the patients admitted have been incurable chronics, and I regret to say that no less than sixty-five found their way through the gaols. It is difficult to believe that it was necessary to put this number of unfortunates in gaol to protect the community, and it is certain that immediate admission would not have been denied to the majority of these cases, had application been made to the asylum authorities.

DISCHARGES.

The discharges were fifty-eight, or about 39 per cent of the admissions; the recoveries thirty-four, or about 23 per cent. of the admissions. This proportion, taking into consideration the character of the admissions, is a fair showing.

TRANSFERS.

The closing of Regiopolis and opening of Mimico have occasioned a large number of transfers from this institution.

DEATHS.

The death rate as usual very small, amounting to but 3.41 per cent. of the total number under treatment. Fortunately no suicide has to be recorded this year, although a melancholy drowning accident took place about two weeks ago.

A patient named Wm. Holly, who had been in failing health for some time, fell with a pot of preserves in his hand, while walking through the basement. He went down to the slip to wash himself, lost his balance while on the boathouse platform, and was drowned. His body was recovered very shortly after the drowning took place, and the coroner was notified immediately, but decided not to hold an inquest, as the drowning was so clearly accidental.

REGIOPOLIS.

In February Regiopolis was vacated and handed over to the ecclesiastical authorities. The old college served its purpose very well, and helped to relieve the overcrowded asylum, but we were not sorry to see the patients leave a building so poorly adapted for the care of the insane. The dread of fire in such a building was a constant worry to us all, and the fear of accident, in such a high place, without properly guarded windows, was not an imaginary one.

HEALTH OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

I regret to say that the past year was characterized by a great deal of sickness that possibly might have been prevented, if perfect sanitary conditions existed.

In the middle of September, 1890, a severe case of diphtheria made its appearance in the Superintendent's house, and was rapidly followed by no less than six other cases, some of which were of malignant type. The Government took most energetic steps to discover the cause of the trouble, and no expense was spared in putting the house in such a condition that a similar outbreak is not likely to occur. The history of disease in the old house is very remarkable, and when the basement was overhauled, the wonder was that anyone could have lived over such a hot-bed of disease as was found. Fortunately none of the cases of diphtheria resulted fatally.

Early in the spring a serious outbreak of typhoid fever occurred in the main asylum, and no less than seventeen of the officers, nurses and patients suffered from the disease, which was very prevalent in Kingston at the same time. The variety of the disease was what is sometimes called "vegetable typhoid," and the cause was not difficult to discover. The water was to blame, and as usual as soon as the ice broke up and the water became exposed to wind and sun, the outbreak ended. While typhoid existed in our wards, dysentery and diarrhoea were so common that at last all water for drinking purposes had to be boiled. The question of water supply is a very serious one, and now that the search for water of good quality at Newcourt has resulted in failure, the problem has become more complicated.

Three cases of measles and three of scarlet fever developed during the year. The origin of the measles was easily traced, but the development of the scarlet fever was never traced to its proper origin. Prompt isolation prevented an extended outbreak of disease.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK PATIENTS.

The experiment of having the infirmary in the cottage has now been tried for several years. It is understood that this was merely a temporary arrangement, and experience has taught us that it would not be well to adopt the present infirmary as a permanent institution. In the case of outbreaks such as we have had this year, viz: Typhoid, scarlet fever, measles and diphtheria, the infirmary has been found quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the sick, and an isolated building is an urgent want. It is important apart from the consideration just urged, that the sick should be removed from the noise

and worry of even a cottage. On the other hand it is not a wise arrangement to have the sick congregated in the cottage, at the very top of the building. It is very inconvenient getting sick patients up several flights of stairs, and the limited number of beds in the infirmary necessitates the frequent appropriation of dormitories that are really required for the accommodation of the "Cottagers."

ACCOMMODATION FOR ACUTE AND CONVALESCENT PATIENTS.

Ontario has done a great deal for its insane, but the tendency has always been to supply more room for the chronics, without adding much in the way of accommodation for acute and convalescent patients. Each of these classes demands consideration, and to meet the requirements in any asylum would not call for a large expenditure of money, as the number of cases coming under these headings is not great.

At present all convalescents are necessarily forced to associate either with the acute or turbulent, or the chronic and stupid. It is a pity that such should be the case, but there is no solution to the problem with our wards arranged as at present. Possibly a small quiet retreat in some part of our beautiful grounds would meet the requirements of the convalescents. This building need not cost much, but would be a great boon to the class for which it is required. The modern "hospital idea" of asylum management insists that it is important to make patients feel, as far as possible, that they are in institutions designed for the cure, rather than the mere custody of cases of mental disease. For the treatment of acute cases our wards are too large, and a few structural alterations in the main building are necessary in order to enable us to give the acute the care and attention required.

SCHOOL FOR PATIENTS.

A school has been opened for the female patients, and although the new development is still in its infancy, we hope to be able to add it to our permanent institutions. Many of the people of this district are illiterate, and the patients are delighted at the prospect of being taught to read and write.

Schools are now recognized as a necessity in the modern asylum, and the school system is merely a development of the same idea that led to the formation of our patients' brass band. The mental discipline is of the greatest use, even if the amount of information imparted is not large. The patients who attend the school are interested and pleased, and do not give the slightest trouble.

DISCOVERY OF NATURAL GAS AT NEWCOURT.

When it was decided to locate the new farm buildings at Newcourt the question of water-supply became an important one, and it was thought advisable to make the experiment of sinking an artesian well. Boring was commenced, and when a depth of one hundred and seventy-one feet had been reached water was found, and at the same time natural gas was struck. The extent of the supply has not yet been ascertained, and possibly further investigation will be required in order to estimate the value of the discovery. The water is quite useless for drinking purposes, as it is strongly impregnated with salt. The gas is of good quality for heating purposes, and is evidently very similar to that found in Ohio, in limestone formations. It is quite useless as an illuminant. If the quantity of gas is large the discovery will prove of immense value to the asylum.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The usual attention has been given to amusements, and the weekly concerts, at-homes and dances, have done much to make life happier for the patients.

The training school for nurses is still in flourishing condition, and several graduates were added to our list in May.

The "Physical Culture Classes" have made commendable progress, and are now an established institution. In addition to the ordinary drill with dumb-bells, bar-bells, etc., it is intended to develop a class in Swedish movements.

The patients enter into the different exercises with evident pleasure, and the benefits resulting from an extensive and judicious system of physical culture are very evident.

On the whole farming operations have been more successful than usual, and fine weather has ensured a good crop.

The new farm buildings now being erected at Newcourt will enable us to care for our stock and crops in a way that was not possible in the past.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

The changes on the staff have been very few. In June, 1891, Miss E. M. Kirkpatrick, who had been matron for some time, and who had been in the Government service for many years, resigned, owing to failing health, and was succeeded by Mrs. J. P. Pierce, of Hamilton.

On the whole both officers and employees have been zealous and active in the performance of their duties, and have given invaluable assistance in the carrying on of the work of the Asylum. The importance of having an efficient staff in an asylum cannot be realized by those who have not had anything to do with an institution of this kind.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

O. K. CLARKE,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Kingston, for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1890				325	349	674
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	50	15	65			
“ Medical Certificate	39	43	82	89	58	147
Total number under treatment during year				414	407	821
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	15	19	34			
“ improved	9	7	16			
“ unimproved	3	5	8			
Total number of discharges during year	27	31	58			
Died	13	15	28			
Eloped	4		4			
Transferred	91	114	205	135	160	295
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1891				279	247	526
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				1414	1123	2537
“ discharged	530	401	931			
“ died	376	280	656			
“ eloped	26		26			
“ transferred	203	195	398	1135	876	2011
“ remaining, 30th September, 1891				279	247	526
Number of applications on file 30th Sept., 1891				8	7	15

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1890, to 30th September, 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 19th of Dec., 1890) ...	323	356	679
Minimum " " " (on the 30th of May, 1891)	261	242	503
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	87320	84393	171713
Daily average population	294	286	580

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total
SOCIAL STATE.							
Married	41	33	74	561	579	1140	
Widowed							
Single	48	25	73	853	544	1397	
Total	89	58	147	1414	1123	2537	
RELIGION.							
Presbyterians	15	12	27	221	189	410	
Episcopalians	12	7	19	306	211	517	
Methodists	18	17	35	238	222	460	
Baptists	1		1	26	27	53	
Congregationalists	2		2	3	2	5	
Roman Catholics	35	21	56	464	389	853	
Mennonites							
Quakers	3	1	4	127	68	195	
Infidels							
Other denominations	3		3	29	15	44	
Not reported							
Total	89	58	147	1414	1123	2537	
NATIONALITIES.							
English	2	4	6	117	62	179	
Irish	8	7	15	261	231	492	
Scotch	5	4	9	69	73	142	
Canadian	71	40	111	830	658	1488	
United States		2	2	14	14	28	
Other countries	3	1	4	52	18	70	
Unknown				71	67	138	
Total	89	58	147	1414	1123	2537	

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1891.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				1	2	3
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	6	9
Carleton	20	8	28	165	133	298
Dufferin						
Elgin				2	4	6
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac	10	11	21	200	180	380
Grey				6	9	15
Haldimand				6	7	13
Halton				3	1	4
Hastings	2	3	5	61	56	117
Huron				6	5	11
Kent				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	10	9	19	104	100	204
Leeds and Grenville	9	9	18	111	90	201
Lennox and Addington	9	2	11	81	63	144
Lincoln				9	4	13
Middlesex				8	6	16
Muskoka District				1		1
Norfolk				7	5	12
Northumberland and Durham				24	47	71
Ontario				19	22	41
Oxford				14	4	18
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				10	9	19
Peterborough				8	12	20
Prescott and Russell	7		7	44	25	69
Prince Edward	3	3	6	32	33	65
Renfrew	6	3	9	57	33	90
Simcoe				12	12	24
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	12	10	22	118	107	225
Victoria				4	13	17
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				5	4	9
Wentworth				13	15	28
York				37	52	89
Not classed	1		1	201	44	245
Total admissions	89	58	147	1414	1123	2537

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1891.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....				1	2	3
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	5	8
Carleton	18	5	23	140	109	249
Dufferin						
Elgin				2	4	6
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac	1		1	118	83	201
Grey				6	9	15
Haldimand.....				6	6	12
Halton				2		2
Hastings	1		1	54	41	95
Huron				6	5	11
Kent.....				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	6	4	10	86	77	163
Leeds and Grenville	1	2	3	74	52	126
Lennox and Addington	5	1	6	62	38	100
Lincoln				9	4	13
Middlesex				6	4	10
Muskoka District						
Norfolk				7	5	12
Northumberland and Durham				23	35	58
Ontario				18	21	39
Oxford				14	3	17
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				10	9	19
Peterborough				8	7	15
Prescott and Russell	7		7	38	23	61
Prince Edward	1		1	18	15	33
Renfrew.....	3	1	4	45	19	64
Simcoe				11	11	22
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	6	2	8	96	67	163
Victoria.....				4	12	16
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				4	4	8
Wentworth.....				12	12	24
York				33	48	81
Not classed	1		1	24	5	29
Total admissions	50	15	65	982	755	1737

TABLE No. 5

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending
30th September, 1891.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.		When Discharged.		Remarks.
2331	C. K.	F	March	13th, 1890	October	2nd, 1890	Recovered.
2352	E. C.	F	April	22nd, 1890	"	14th, "	Unimproved.
2267	A. C.	F	July	26th, 1889	"	17th, "	Recovered.
2367	T. L.	M	June	7th, 1890	"	20th, "	"
2381	C. S.	F	September	2nd, 1890	"	21st, "	Unimproved.
2043	J. P.	F	May	10th, 1887	"	22nd, "	"
2317	A. B. G.	M	February	14th, 1890	"	29th, "	Recovered.
2204	L. G.	M	July	1st, 1889	"	30th, "	Improved.
2356	S. H.	F	May	21st, 1890	November	5th, "	Recovered.
2420	J. C.	M	November	13th, 1890	"	14th, "	Unimproved.
2243	M. J. B.	F	May	11th, 1889	"	21st, "	Recovered.
2359	W. J. R.	M	May	24th, 1890	"	25th, "	"
2042	J. B. R.	M	May	2nd, 1887	December	1st, "	Improved.
2380	A. C.	F	August	30th, 1890	"	12th, "	Recovered.
2303	R. C.	F	December	21st, 1889	"	22nd, "	Improved.
2340	F. K.	F	April	3rd, 1890	"	22nd, "	Recovered.
2429	E. A. D.	F	December	10th, 1890	"	25th, "	Unimproved.
2391	A. S. H.	M	October	4th, 1890	"	27th, "	Recovered.
2416	M. McK	M	November	4th, 1890	"	29th, "	"
2385	L. L.	F	September	9th, 1890	"	29th, "	"
2143	M. J. M.	F	July	27th, 1888	"	31st, "	Improved.
2395	T. F.	M	October	11th, 1890	January	22nd, 1891	Recovered.
2382	M. D.	F	September	24th, 1890	"	26th, "	"
2373	L. W.	M	July	26th, 1890	"	27th, "	Improved.
2085	S. S.	F	October	9th, 1887	"	27th, "	"
2424	M. O.	F	November	21st, 1890	February	2nd, "	"
2363	M. S.	F	June	19th, 1890	"	7th, "	Recovered.
2393	R. R. G.	M	October	7th, 1890	"	17th, "	"
2367	M. E. H.	F	July	10th, 1890	"	18th, "	"
1958	G. S.	M	July	22nd, 1886	"	18th, "	Improved.
2075	M. A. M.	F	August	10th, 1887	"	18th, "	"
2268	L. L.	F	July	26th, 1889	"	18th, "	Recovered.
2384	J. M.	M	September	7th, 1890	"	18th, "	Unimproved.
1563	T. W.	M	February	25th, 1883	"	21st, "	Recovered.
2432	J. C.	M	December	18th, 1890	March	7th, "	"
2170	C. H.	M	September	12th, 1888	April	2nd, "	Improved.
658	J. H.	M	November	22nd, 1870	"	2nd, "	"
2443	J. H.	M	January	12th, 1891	"	2nd, "	Recovered.
2282	D. A.	M	October	5th, 1889	"	2nd, "	Improved.
2325	T. F.	M	February	21st, 1890	"	2nd, "	"
2375	S. A. T.	F	August	4th, 1890	"	9th, "	"
2205	J. C.	F	January	8th, 1889	"	27th, "	"
2389	J. S.	M	September	20th, 1890	May	19th, "	Recovered.
2453	J. R. M.	M	February	16th, 1891	"	19th, "	Recovered.
2435	M. J. A.	F	December	25th, 1890	June	5th, "	"
2455	J. McC	F	February	23rd, 1891	"	6th, "	Unimproved.
1959	C. L.	F	July	23rd, 1886	"	8th, "	Recovered.
2413	D. C. McD.	M	October	25th, 1890	"	9th, "	Improved.
2452	H. D.	M	February	5th, 1891	"	10th, "	Recovered.
2449	J. McL.	F	January	24th, 1891	"	10th, "	"
2456	W. M.	F	March	6th, 1891	"	19th, "	"
2421	A. C.	M	November	13th, 1890	July	28th, "	"
2454	M. J. E.	F	February	17th, 1890	"	30th, "	"
2499	E. W.	M	July	25th, 1891	August	14th, "	Unimproved.
2428	L. T.	F	December	9th, 1890	"	27th, "	Recovered.
2433	J. McD	F	December	18th, 1890	"	27th, "	"
2425	E. W.	F	November	24th, 1890	September	2nd, "	"
2478	H. P. W.	M	May	6th, 1891	"	10th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1890.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1282	M. C.....	M	35	October 31st, 1890....	10	5	4	Epilepsy.
2242	W. B.....	M	75	November 1st, "	1	5	22	Senile decline.
2173	A. M.....	M	22	November 23rd, "	2	1	28	Epilepsy.
455	A. T.....	F.....	61	December 14th, "	20	7	23	Heart disease.
2295	A. H.....	F. . .	36	December 18th, "	1	.....	4	General paresis.
173	J. J.....	M.....	75	January 6th, 1891....	29	8	27	Apoplexy.
1701	M. M.....	F.....	36	January 24th, "	5	9	23	Multiple sarcoma.
2262	J. McC	M.....	41	February 3rd, "	1	6	30	Intestinal obstruction.
2248	C. M.....	F.....	58	February 4th, "	1	8	14	Marasmus.
2379	R. McL....	M.....	32	February 16th, " ....	.....	5	19	Exhaustion of melancholia.
2401	E. B.....	F.....	69	February 22nd, " ....	.....	4	13	Senile decline.
26	J. T.....	M.....	68	February 23rd, "	34	.....	26	Senile decline.
495	G. A.....	M.....	57	February 27th, "	21	6	.....	Cancer of œsophagus.
716	E. McC	F....	54	March 2nd, "	19	3	3	Cancer of stomach and liver.
1428	C. V.....	F.....	52	March 2nd, "	8	8	6	Pneumonia.
2297	K.G. <i>alias</i> J.Q.	M.	41	March 10th, "	1	3	10	General paresis.
2438	M. M. M....	F.....	40	March 11th, " ....	.....	2	6	Exhaustion of mania.
2362	M. B.....	F.....	31	March 21st, " ....	.....	9	9	Phthisis.
2441	E. E.....	F....	54	April 5th, " ....	.....	2	24	Typhoid fever.
2412	J. C.....	M.....	39	May 3rd, " ....	.....	6	9	Epilepsy.
2458	E. G.....	F.....	41	May 17th, " ....	.....	2	11	Phthisis.
1459	A. P.....	F.....	51	May 30th, "	8	6	2	Epilepsy.
1545	J. McK....	M.....	51	June 11th, "	7	7	3	Debility.
2266	J. S.....	M.....	51	August 5th, "	2	.....	16	General paresis.
2519	E. K.....	F.....	47	September 9th, " ....	.....	1	5	Apoplexy.
1100	W. H.....	M.....	36	September 17th, "	13	9	6	Drowned.
47	J. W.....	F.....	72	September 18th, "	34	2	17	Cancer of uterus.
2260	A. G.....	F.....	26	September 25th, "	2	2	3	Phthisis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents.....				6		6	6
Architects.....							
Actuaries.....							
Actors.....							
Artists.....							
Book-keepers.....				2		2	2
Bakers.....				8		8	8
Bricklayers.....	1		1	2		2	3
Butchers.....				1		1	1
Blacksmiths.....				24		24	24
Brass-finishers.....	1		1				1
Brewers.....							
Builders.....							
Barbers.....				2		2	2
Broom-makers.....	1		1	1		1	2
Barristers.....				3		3	3
Bookbinders.....							
Brickmakers.....							
Bridge-tenders.....							
Brakesmen.....							
Bankers.....				1		1	1
Basket-makers.....				1		1	1
Commercial travellers.....				4		4	4
Cabinet-makers.....							
Consuls.....							
Confectioners.....							
Coopers.....				6		6	6
Carpenters.....				59		59	59
Clerks.....	3		3	31		31	34
Clergymen.....	1		1	9		9	10
Carriage-makers.....				6		6	6
Cooks.....				1	5	6	6
Carders.....				3		3	3
Captains of steamboats.....				3		3	3
Cigarmakers.....							
Custom-house officers.....				2		2	2
Coppersmiths.....							
Coachmen.....							
Civil servants.....							
Clock cleaners.....							
Carters.....				3		3	3
Cheese-makers.....				2		2	2
Dyers.....							
Domestic servants, all kinds.....		17	17	16	321	337	354
Dressmakers.....		1	1		26	26	27
Detectives.....				1		1	1
Druggists.....				3		3	3
Dentists.....							
Doctors.....							
Engineers.....	2		2	4		4	6
Editors.....							
Engravers.....							

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Farmers.....	29		29	393	4	397	426
Fishermen				2		2	2
Founders							
Ferry-men							
Furriers.....							
Factory girl		1	1		2	2	3
Gardeners....	1		1	1		1	2
Grocers				1		1	1
Glass-blowers							
Gentlemen	1		1	1		1	2
Glove-makers							
Grooms							
Gun-smiths.....				1		1	1
Hucksters							
Hatters							
Hostlers							
Hunters.....							
Harness-makers				8		8	8
Housekeepers		3	3		22	22	25
Hack-drivers	2		2	3		3	5
Inn-keepers				1		1	1
Ironmongers							
Jewellers.....				2		2	2
Janitors.....				1		1	1
Labourers.....	28		28	355		355	383
Laundresses		1	1		5	5	6
Ladies							
Lawyers							
Lumbermen	4		4	2		2	6
Milliners					2	2	2
Masons				5		5	5
Machinists				11		11	11
Matchmakers				1		1	1
Millers				3		3	3
Moulders.....				2		2	2
Merchants	2		2	20		20	22
Mechanics				1		1	1
Music-teachers					3	3	3
Marble-cutters							
No occupation.....	2	6	8	25	65	90	98
Night-watchmen							
Nurses							
Not stated				122	171	293	293
Organ-builders							
Other occupations				8	24	32	32
Professors of music.....							
Plasterers							

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Pensioners							
Photographers							
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters				13		13	13
Printers	1		1	5		5	6
Peddlers				2		2	2
Physicians	1		1	7		7	8
Pump-makers				2		2	2
Railway foremen				1		1	1
Railway conductors.							
Registrars				1		1	1
Spinsters		1	1		5	5	6
Sailors				13		13	13
Students				6		6	6
Spinners					2	2	2
Sisters of Charity							
Soda-water manufacturers ..							
Stone-cutters				1		1	1
Showmen							
Saddlers							
Shoemakers	3		3	39		39	42
Seamstresses		3	3		50	50	53
Soap-makers							
Slaters							
Station-masters				2		2	2
Soldiers	1		1	10		10	11
Salesmen							
Surveyors							
Sail and tent-makers							
Shopkeepers							
Ship-builders							
Teachers		1	1	13	20	33	34
Tinsmiths	1		1	6		6	7
Tavern-keepers	1		1	16		16	17
Tailors		1	1	2	1	3	4
Tanners							
Teamsters							
Toll-gate keepers							
Telegraph operators	2		2				2
Typewriters					1	1	1
Watchmakers							
Wood-workers							
Weavers				3		3	3
Wheelwrights							
Waggon-makers				1		1	1
Wives		23	23		326	326	349
Unknown or other employments ..	1		1	8	9	17	18
Upholsters				1		1	1
Total	89	58	147	1325	1065	2390	2537

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1891.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	2	4	6	3	4	7
Religious excitement	5	3	8	5	3	8
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.	3	1	4	2	3	5
Love affairs, including seduction					1	1
Mental anxiety, "worry"						
Fright and nervous shocks						
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink	1		1			
Intemperance, sexual						
Venereal disease				5		5
Self-abuse, sexual		2	2		2	2
Over-work						
Sunstroke						
Accident or injury						
Pregnancy					5	5
Puerperal						
Lactation						
Puberty and change of life						
Uterine disorders						
Brain disease, with general paralysis	1		1	1		1
Brain disease, with epilepsy	7	2	9	7	2	9
Other forms of brain disease					1	1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.	3	3	6	3	3	6
Fevers						
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	15	13	28			
With other combined cause not ascertained	14	8	22			
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in combination						
With other combined cause not ascertained						
Unknown	38	22	60	62	35	97
Total	89	58	147	89	58	147

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
2282	M....	D. A. A....	1st October, 1890....	6 months.....	Discharged recovered.
2380	F....	A. C.....	9th " "	2 "	" "
2170	M....	C. H.....	13th " "	6 "	" improved.
2340	F.....	F. K.....	14th " "	2 "	" recovered.
2377	M....	N. T.....	15th " "	6 "	Brought back.
2268	F.....	L. L.....	17th " "	4 "	Discharged recovered.
2143	F....	M. J. M....	20th " "	2 "	" improved.
2381	M....	I. M.....	21st " "	2 "	" unimproved.
2391	M....	A. S. H....	27th " "	2 "	" recovered.
2395	M....	T. F.....	27th " "	2 "	" "
2363	F.....	M. S.....	1st November, "	3 "	" "
2375	F.....	S. A. T....	1st " "	5 "	" improved.
2393	M....	R. R. G....	6th " "	2 "	" recovered.
2373	M....	L. W.....	7th " "	2 "	" improved.
2075	F.....	M. A. M....	10th " "	3 "	" "
2244	M....	J. McB....	11th " "	2 "	Brought back.
2325	M....	T. F.....	14th " "	2 "	Discharged improved.
2382	F....	M. D.....	25th " "	3 "	" recovered.
2389	M....	J. S.....	26th " "	6 "	" "
1958	M....	G. S.....	27th " "	2 "	" improved.
1583	M....	T. W.....	15th December, "	2 "	" recovered.
2432	M....	J. C.....	2nd January, 1891....	2 "	" "
2443	M....	J. E.....	21st February, "	1 "	" "
2205	F.....	T. C.....	27th " "	2 "	" improved.
2453	M....	J. R. M....	19th March, "	2 "	" recovered.
2454	F.....	M. J. E....	27th " "	4 "	" "
2435	F.....	M. J. A....	30th " "	3 "	" "
2449	F.....	J. McL....	10th April, "	2 "	" "
2456	F.....	W. M.....	21st " "	2 "	" "
2436	M....	W. H. P....	27th " "	3 "	Brought back.

TABLE No. 9.—*Continued.*

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.			Term of Probation.	Result.
2421	M.....	A. C.....	30th	April,	1891.....	2 months.....	Discharged recovered.
2448	F.....	H. M.....	25th	May,	".....	2 ".....	Brought back.
2263	M.....	J. McD.....	9th	June.	".....	2 ".....	"
1258	M.....	F. McR.....	9th	"	".....	6 ".....	Still out.
2428	F.....	L. T.....	19th	"	".....	2 ".....	Discharged recovered.
2463	M.....	J. A.....	20th	"	".....	6 ".....	Brought back.
1957	M.....	M. S.....	20th	"	".....	6 ".....	Still out.
.....	F.....	I. McD.....	23rd	"	".....	2 ".....	Discharged recovered.
2425	F.....	E. W.....	2nd	July,	".....	2 ".....	"
2494	F.....	J. L.....	6th	"	".....	1 ".....	Brought back.
2478	M.....	H. P. W.....	6th	"	".....	2 ".....	Discharged recovered.
2497	M.....	J. T. C.....	8th	"	".....	6 ".....	Still out.
2470	M.....	J. W. C.....	28th	"	".....	3 ".....	"
2186	F.....	M. E. M.....	18th	August,	".....	3 ".....	Brought back.
2496	F.....	A. U.....	1st	September,	".....	2 ".....	"
2276	F.....	M. L. B.....	3rd	"	".....	3 ".....	Still out.
2517	M.....	W. H. F.....	7th	"	".....	2 ".....	"
2350	F.....	E. B. E.....	9th	"	".....	2 ".....	"
2457	F.....	M. C.....	14th	"	".....	2 ".....	"
2371	M.....	D. J.....	21st	"	".....	2 ".....	"
2464	M.....	F. M.....	24th	"	".....	2 ".....	"
1128	F.....	M. M.....	25th	"	".....	3 ".....	"
2498	F.....	A. G.....	30th	"	".....	2 ".....	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....				28	25	53
Discharged, recovered.....	11	12	23			
" improved.....	4	4	8			
" unimproved.....	1		1			
Died before expiration of leave						
Returned to Asylum	5	4	9			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1891	7	5	12	28	25	53

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial periods, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years									
" 15 " 20 "	3	5	8	3		3			
" 20 " 25 "	11	6	17	3	6	9	1		1
" 25 " 30 "	11	6	17	1	3	4		1	1
" 30 " 35 "	11	6	17	2	3	5	1	1	2
" 35 " 40 "	10	11	21	1	2	3	3	2	5
" 40 " 45 "	9	8	17	1		1	2	2	4
" 45 " 50 "	9	3	12	2	2	4		1	1
" 50 " 55 "	5	2	7	2	1	3	2	4	6
" 55 " 60 "	4	3	7				1	1	2
" 60 " 65 "	3	1	4		1	1		1	1
" 65 " 70 "	7	5	12		1	1	1	1	2
" 70 " 75 "	2		2				1	1	2
" 75 " 80 "	1	2	3				1		1
" 80 " 85 "									
" 85 " 90 "									
" 90 " 95 "									
Unknown	3		3						
Totals	89	58	147	15	19	34	13	15	28

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence, and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under one month.....	22	14			3
From 1 to 2 months.....	17	6	1		1
" 2 " 3 "	8	15	2	1	
" 3 " 4 "	6	15	6		1
" 4 " 5 "	4	7	6		1
" 5 " 6 "	2	12	3		1
" 6 " 7 "	5	2	2	1	
" 7 " 8 "	4		2	1	
" 8 " 9 "	2	12	4	1	
" 9 " 10 "	2	3	3		
" 10 " 11 "	1	5			
" 11 " 12 "	3	15			
" 12 " 18 "	10	22	1	3	
" 18 months to 2 years.....	5	26	2	1	
" 2 to 3 years.....	8	33		3	
" 3 " 4 "	6	34		3	1
" 4 " 5 "	6	35	1	1	
" 5 " 6 "	10	49			
" 6 " 7 "	3	15			
" 7 " 8 "	5	33	1		
" 8 " 9 "	2	18			
" 9 " 10 "	2	21			
" 10 " 15 "	5	53			
" 15 " 20 "	1	30			
" 20 years and upwards.....	8	51		1	
Totals.....	147	526	34	16	8

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Carpenter's shop	21	3715	.....	3715
Tailor's shop.....	6	1510	.....	1510
Shoe shop.....	5	1269	.....	1269
Engineer's shop.....	6	1445	.....	1445
Blacksmith's shop.....	1	200	.....	200
Msson work.....	7	1896	.....	1896
Repairing roads.....	6	1220	.....	1220
Wood yard and coal shed	4	940	.....	940
Bakery	6	1167	.....	1167
Laundry.....	23	827	3868	4695
Dairy	13	1210	1951	3161
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	6	1400	.....	1400
Piggery	2	509	.....	509
Painting	6	1142	.....	1142
Farm.....	24	4130	.....	4130
Garden.....	12	1983	.....	1983
Grounds	7	1532	.....	1532
Stable	7	1222	.....	1222
Kitchen.....	14	1310	1514	2824
Dining rooms	42	4705	6289	10994
Officers' quarters	5	.....	1444	1444
Sewing rooms.....	60	.....	15153	15153
Knitting	45	.....	11816	11816
Spinning .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mending	14	.....	4232	4232
Wards.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halls	150	37999	15696	53695
Storeroom.....	1	312	.....	312
General.....	68	5798	10390	16188
Total....	561	77441	72353	149794

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on 30th September, 1891, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District.....			
Brant.....			
Bruce.....			
Carleton.....	48	42	90
Dufferin.....			
Dundas.....	6	5	11
Durham.....			
Elgin.....			
Essex.....	1		1
Frontenac.....	39	34	73
Glengarry.....	10	8	18
Grenville.....	1	5	6
Grey.....			
Haldimand.....			
Halton.....			
Hastings.....	6	9	15
Huron.....			
Kent.....			
Lambton.....			
Lanark.....	32	35	67
Leeds.....	33	24	57
Lennox and Addington.....	19	15	34
Lincoln.....			
Middlesex.....			
Muskoka District.....			
Nipissing District.....			
Norfolk.....	1		1
Northumberland.....		2	2
Ontario.....	2	1	3
Oxford.....			
Parry Sound District.....			
Peel.....		1	1
Perth.....			
Peterborough.....	1	3	4
Prescott.....	11	7	18
Prince Edward.....	8	6	14
Rainy River District.....			
Renfrew.....	17	14	31
Russell.....		3	3
Simcoe.....			
Stormont.....	17	31	48
Thunder Bay District.....			
Victoria.....	1	1	2
Waterloo.....			
Welland.....			
Wellington.....			
Wentworth.....			
York.....	3		3
Not classed, unknown, etc.....	23	1	24
Total.....	279	247	526

TABLE
Patients transferred to

Register number.	Initials of Persons Transferred,	Age.	SEX.		COUNTY ORIGINALLY ADMITTED FROM.	NATIONALITY.					
			Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries or unknown.
684	A. B.	49	M.		Leeds	1					
1801	J. B.	52	"		Prescott	1					
1766	D. B.	27	"		Manitoba	1					
551	P. C.	49	"		Peterborough			1			
1851	J. C.	47	"		Northumberland	1					
1902	C. D.	72	"		Hastings		1				
1911	T. J. D.	36	"		Carleton	1					
1537	R. J.	53	"		"			1			
987	C. K.	41	"		Hastings	1					
1597	J. L.	36	"		Russell						1
1600	S. M.	72	"		"	1					
2369	R. M.	33	"		Welland	1					
468	J. M.	52	"		Peterborough			1			
226	H. McC.	63	"		Ontario				1		
572	D. McL.	63	"		Victoria				1		
197	J. S.	41	"		Peterborough				1		1
1921	J. W.	39	"		Dundas	1					
2323	P. W.	73	"		Russell				1		
1006	J. K.	43	"		Renfrew	1					
625	T. T.	49	"		York			1			
1695	O. B.	33	F.		Hastings	1					
1792	F. D.	42	"		Northumberland	1					1
501	M. D.	44	"		Ontario						
1926	P. E.	60	"		"	1					
1791	A. F.		"		York		1				
771	M. M.	64	"		Ontario	1					
400	A. McF.	57	"		Victoria	1					
1637	M. McK.	61	"		York			1			
1821	A. P.	62	"		"			1			
1175	R. S.	42	"		Durham	1					
1795	T. W.		"		York			1			1
435	S. W.	43	"		"		1				
359	M. W.	48	"		"	1					
1816	D. W.	74	"		Ontario					1	
396	H. V.	53	"		Durham						1
1753	T. B.		"		Carleton	1					
1762	M. B.		"		Wentworth	1					
1754	M. D.	41	"		Ontario		1				
1760	J. G.	51	"		Wentworth	1					
1750	E. H.	28	"		Frontenac	1					
1752	S. J. H.	28	"		Hastings	1					
1751	F. H.	36	"		Bruce						1
1757	J. L.	46	"		Oxford	1					
1759	M. A. McG.	28	"		Bruce	1					
1748	J. N.	31	"		York		1				
1761	S. K. N.	53	"		Simcoe			1			
1763	C. S.	39	"		Durham			1			
1749	J. S.	56	"		Perth				1		
1747	E. T.		"		Simcoe						1
1361	A. McM.	62	"		Glengarry	1					
1741	R. B.	33	M.		Middlesex	1					
1738	T. B.	47	"		K. P.			1			
1744	W. F.	35	"		York		1				
1736	A. G.		"		Leeds	1					
1740	D. McC.	35	"		Norfolk						1

Other Asylants, 1991.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.					SOCIAL STATE.		DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.		ADMITTED BY		OCCUPATION.	Asylum transferred to.
Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other Denominations.	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Months.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
1			1		1	1	8		W		Farmer	Toronto.
1							6				"	"
1	1					1	8				Gunsmith	"
			1			1	2		W		Labourer	"
			1			1	12				Farmer	"
			1		1		4				Machinist	"
	1					1	8				Baker	"
	1					1	1				Labourer	"
						1	2				"	"
				1		1	10				"	"
	1					1	10				"	"
1						1	15				"	"
	1					1	5				Carpenter	"
			1		1						Labourer	"
			1		1		2				Farmer	"
			1								Labourer	"
		1				1		4			"	"
				1	1		20				Farmer	"
				1		1	14				None	"
				1		1					Labourer	"
1						1	12				Machinist	"
			1		1		1				Home duties	"
				1	1						Wife	"
						1			W		Spinster	"
		1				1	35				None	"
		1				1	2				Emigrant	"
		1				1	1				Milliner	"
	1				1		4				"	"
	1				1		3				Wife	"
1					1		13				"	"
						1	2				None	"
1				1	1		10				Servant	"
						1	Several years				"	"
						1					"	"
		1			1	14					None	"
	1		1			1	30				"	"
				1		1					Idiot	Orilli
				1		1					"	"
		1				1					"	"
						1					"	"
			1			1					"	"
				1		1					"	"
						1					"	"
				1		1			W		"	"
	1					1					"	"
		1				1					"	"
						1					"	"
			1			1					"	"
	1					1			W		"	"
						1					"	"
				1		1					"	"
						1			W		"	"
	1					1					"	"
				1		1					"	"

TABLE
Patients transferred to

Register number.	Initials of Persons Transferred.	Age.	SEX.		COUNTY ORIGINALLY ADMITTED FROM.	NATIONALITY.					
			Males.	Females.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries or unknown.
1739	J. McC	35	M		Perth			1			
1735	W. P	64	"		Wellington				1		
1742	J. R	24	"		Muskoka	1					
1737	A. S	42	"		Frontenac	1					
711	J. G	35	"		Hastings	1					
1440	J. C	34	"		Carleton			1			
1140	G. H	58	"		Frontenac		1				
1829	J. S	35	"		Addington	1					
1165	J. S	35	"		Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1					
1908	N. B	32	"		Leeds	1					
1771	W. F	57	"		Carleton				1		
1255	W. G	34	"		Hastings	1					
1803	A. H	30	"		Durham	1					
1773	T. H	63	"		York			1			
1892	H. H	28	"		Stormont	1					
1604	A. H	48	"		Carleton	1					
1703	J. H	36	"		"		1				
1676	H. I		"		Hastings						1
1868	J. L		"		Lanark			1			1
1914	A. L	56	"		Hastings			1			
2404	M. M	78	"		Lennox			1			
2299	A. McC	80	"		Frontenac				1		
1915	J. McL	48	"		Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1					
1918	J. McG		"		Hastings						1
1804	A. M	40	"		Carleton	1					
1026	J. M	43	"		Renfrew	1					
2318	A. O'B	61	"		Lennox						1
1309	W. P	31	"		Frontenac	1					
2296	J. S	42	"		Lanark				1		
1121	E. T	57	"		York						1
1920	C. U	59	"		Lennox						1
307	R. V	67	"		Lanark	1					
2405	G. W	32	"		Hastings	1					
2221	C. W	48	"		"	1					
1669	J. T	61	"		Carleton	1					
1603	A. Q	42	"		Russell	1					
2025	B. A	67	F		Frontenac			1			
1817	J. A	48	"		Hastings				1		
675	R. A	48	"		Wentworth						1
2348	S. B	38	"		Carleton	1					
1614	H. B	83	"		"			1			
545	M. B	65	"		Lanark		1				
1922	C. B	48	"		Frontenac						1
1254	M. B	59	"		Prescott			1			
1301	J. O	59	"		Russell	1					
1819	M. C	78	"		Victoria				1		
1924	M. C	52	"		Northumberland			1			
1809	J. C	40	"		Stormont	1					
1056	M. C	54	"		Lennox			1			
1923	L. C	57	"		Carleton	1					
893	J. C	50	"		"			1			
1336	M. C	69	"		Frontenac	1					
1925	C. D	58	"		Leeds			1			
2153	M. D	47	"		Prescott	1					
825	C. D	49	"		York			1			
870	A. D	40	"		Frontenac		1				

No. 14.—Continued.

other Asylums, 1891.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.					SOCIAL STATE.		DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.		ADMITTED BY		OCCUPATION.	Asylum transferred to.
Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian	Methodist.	Other Denominations or unknown.	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Months.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
1						1			W		Idiot	Orilla.
		1				1					"	"
1						1			W		"	"
1				1		1					"	"
	1					1			W		"	"
		1			1				"		Carpenter	Toronto.
	1					1	1		"		Farmer	"
		1				1	5		"		Shoemaker	"
			1			1	8		"		Farmer	"
1						1	11				Labourer	"
	1					1		6	W		Blacksmith	"
1						1	4		"		Farmer	"
						1	28			1	Labourer	"
	1					1	4		W		"	"
					1		6				Blacksmith	"
1						1			W		Labourer	"
						1	1		"		Farmer	"
1					1				"		Labourer	"
						1	12		"		Farmer	"
	1						30		"		None	"
		1				1	8 or 9		W		Farmer	"
	1	1			1		9		"		Labourer	"
						1	6		"		Farmer	"
		1				1	15		"		Labourer	"
	1					1		6	"		"	"
				1		1	4 or 5		"		Farmer	"
						1			"		Labourer	"
		1			1				"		Factory hand	"
				1		1			"		Watchmaker	"
				1		1	9		"		Not stated	"
		1			1		7		"		Farmer's wife	"
	1					1		10	"		Farmer	"
			1			1	15		"		Labourer	"
	1				1				"		Carpenter	"
						1	10		"		Labourer	"
	1				1			4	"		Wife	"
		1			1		6		W		"	"
				1		1	4				"	"
1						1		6	W		Servant	"
	1				1		18				Wife	"
			1		1		7		W		"	"
1						1	23				None	"
			1		1		1				Farmer's daughter	"
						1	3		W		" wife	"
		1				1	14		"		Spinner	"
						1	10		"		Servant	"
	1					1	9				"	"
		1			1		3		W		"	"
	1					1	30		"		"	"
			1		1		several years	3			Servant	"
1						1	20		W		"	"
					1		18		W		Vagrant	"
	1					1	3		"		Servant	"
1						1	5		"		"	"

TABLE
Patients transferred to

Register number.	Initials of Persons Transferred.	Age.	SEX.		COUNTY ORIGINALLY ADMITTED FROM.	NATIONALITY.					
			Males.	Females.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries or unknown.
1785	A. E.	44	..	F	Hastings	1	..	..	..	..	..
1927	M. F.	43	..	..	Renfrew	1	..	..	..	..	..
1929	M. F.	64	..	..	Northumberland	..	..	..	..	..	1
1084	C. F.	59	..	..	Durham	..	..	..	1	..	..
2312	J. F.	59	..	..	Frontenac	..	..	..	1	..	..
1143	M. F.	73	..	..	Renfrew	..	..	1	..	..	..
1930	C. G.	45	..	..	Hastings	1	..	..	..	..	..
998	E. G.	54	..	..	"	..	..	1	..	..	..
2184	E. G.	35	..	..	"	1	..	..	..	..	..
1810	B. A. G.	44	..	..	York	..	..	1	..	..	..
738	J. H.	54	..	..	Hastings	..	..	1	..	..	..
1777	M. H.	34	..	..	"	1	..	..	..	..	..
1419	C. H.	37	..	..	Stormont	1	..	..	..	..	..
1047	K. H.	40	..	..	Carleton	1	..	..	..	..	..
1479	A. H.	28	..	..	Lennox and Addington	..	1	..	..	..	..
1815	J. H.	39	..	..	Northumberland	1	..	..	..	..	..
1275	J. H.	43	..	..	Frontenac	..	..	..	..	..	1
1823	E. H.	41	..	..	Peterborough	..	..	1	..	..	..
1119	J. J.	88	..	..	Lanark	..	..	..	..	..	1
583	C. J.	56	..	..	Frontenac	..	..	1	..	..	..
2333	A. K.	46	..	..	Carleton	1	..	..	..	..	..
765	S. K.	88	..	..	Glengarry	1	..	..	..	..	..
1612	S. K.	56	..	..	Carleton	1	..	..	..	..	..
1451	S. L.	50	..	..	Lanark	1	..	..	..	..	..
1854	S. L.	50	..	..	Hastings	1	..	..	..	..	..
559	M. L.	48	..	..	Durham	..	..	..	..	..	1
1284	M. L.	46	..	..	Carleton	1	..	..	..	..	..
1045	M. L.	48	..	..	York	..	..	1	..	..	..
1787	M. M.	36	..	..	Durham	..	1	..	..	..	..
1607	M. McG	57	..	..	Glengarry	..	..	..	1	..	..
1343	M. E. McD	30	..	..	Prescott	1	..	..	..	..	..
1806	J. McK	66	..	..	Northumberland	..	..	1	..	..	..
574	A. McN	53	..	..	Grey	..	..	1	..	..	..
1063	H. McC	71	..	..	York	..	..	..	..	..	1
1233	E. N	81	..	..	Lanark	..	..	1	..	..	..
1727	E. N	32	..	..	Prince Edward	..	..	1	..	..	..
1380	S. O'F	37	..	..	Frontenac	1	..	..	..	..	..
1212	P. P	65	..	..	Lennox and Addington	1	..	..	..	..	..
1824	R. P	..	..	..	Grenville	1	..	..	..	..	..
1812	E. P	35	..	..	Durham	1	..	..	..	..	..
812	R. R	53	..	..	Prince Edward	1	..	..	..	..	..
2185	M. J. R.	32	..	..	Hastings	1	..	..	..	..	..
1091	H. R	45	..	..	Simcoe	1	..	..	..	..	..
1129	E. R	53	..	..	"	..	..	1	..	..	..
2427	A. R	68	..	..	Frontenac	..	..	1	..	..	..
624	J. S.	70	..	..	York	..	..	1	..	..	..
1033	H. S.	56	..	..	Victoria	1	..	..	..	..	..
2334	J. S.	56	..	..	Leeds	..	..	1	..	..	..
284	M. A. S.	52	..	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	1
1780	M. S.	67	..	..	Carleton	..	..	1	..	..	..
1933	A. S.	62	..	..	Frontenac	..	..	1	..	..	..
1340	G. S.	49	..	..	Lanark	..	..	1	..	..	..
1789	H. A. T	61	..	..	Northumberland	1	..	..	..	..	..
2109	E. J. T	31	..	..	Carleton	1	..	..	..	..	..
726	Mrs. V	79	..	..	Ontario	1	..	..	..	..	..

No. 14.—Continued.

other Asylums, 1891.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.					SOCIAL STATE.		DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.		ADMITTED BY		OCCUPATION.	Asylum transferred to.
Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other Denominations.	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Months.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
			1		1		7				School teacher	Toronto.
1					1	1	17				Servant	"
		1		1	1		Several years	3	W		Wife	"
1	1				1	1	15		"		Servant	"
1	1				1		15		"		Wife	"
	1				1		10		"		"	"
	1	1			1		3		"		Farmer's wife	"
						1		1	"		Servant	"
1	1				1	1	18		"		"	"
	1				1		1	3	W		Wife	"
			1		1		2		"		Servant	"
			1			1		2	"		Farmer's wife	"
			1			1		3	"		Servant	"
			1			1		3	W		"	"
			1			1	15		"		"	"
				1	1			1	"		Wife	"
	1				1	1	3		W		Servant	"
				1	1		26		"		"	"
	1					1	Several years		"		"	"
	1					1	5		"		"	"
1					1		1		"		"	"
1					1				"		Laborer's wife	"
		1			1		8		W		Farmer's daughter	"
	1								"		Wife	"
	1				1			2	"		Servant	"
					1		5		"		"	"
1					1				"		"	"
		1			1		3		"		Housekeeper	"
	1				1		20		"		Wife	"
					1		4		W		"	"
	1				1		30		"		Servant	"
				1	1			9	W		Farmer's wife	"
1					1			2	"		Servant	"
1					1		8		"		Doctor's wife	"
	1				1			6	W		"	"
			1		1		1		"		Tailoress	"
			1		1		1	6	"		None	"
			1		1		Several years		"		Housekeeper	"
			1		1		5		"		Servant	"
			1		1		2		W		None	"
				1	1		2		"		Wife	"
				1		1	1		"		Servant	"
1					1			10	"		"	"
1					1		4		"		"	"
	1				1				W		None	"
1			1		1		6		"		Farmer's wife	"
1					W		1		"		None	"
					1				"		Servant	"
	1				1		17		"		Wife	"
				1	1		20		"		"	"
1					1			8	W		Servant	"
			1		1		32		"		Wife	"
1					1		3		W		"	"
			1		1			2	"		Housekeeper	"

TABLE
Patients transferred to

Register number.	Initials of Persons Transferred.	Age.	SEX.		COUNTY ORIGINALLY ADMITTED FROM,	NATIONALITY.					
			Males.	Females.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries or unknown.
968	M. W.			F	Grenville.				1		
1608	M. W.	66		"	Renfrew			1			
2319	A. W.	53		"	Prince Edward	1					
2261	M. R.	18		"	"	1					
1030	M. A. B.	38		"	Hastings	1					
2372	R. S.	79		"	"	1					
2032	M. W.	30		"	"	1					
494	J. D.	52		"	Lennox and Addington			1			
1775	A. E. H.	60		"	York	1					
2053	A. G.	43	M	"	Northumberland	1					
1875	G. M.	35	"	"	"	1					
1324	J. K.	34	"	"	Lennox and Addington	1					
1400	T. R.	51	"	"	Carleton			1			
2220	H. S.	37	"	"	Hastings	1					
2181	G. B.	28	"	"	"	1					
1475	O. L.	43	"	"	Prescott						1
2407	T. M.	60	"	"	Leeds			1			
1909	T. C.	34	"	"	Prince Edward	1					
563	J. F.	44	"	"	Lennox and Addington	1					
1774	J. M.	53	"	"	Northumberland	1					
2147	P. V.	34	"	"	Carleton	1					
1648	D. C.	56	"	"	York	1					
1919	T. R.	41	"	"	Carleton			1			
1660	T. O. D.	33	"	"	Grenville	1					
1543	J. B. B.	48	"	"	Lanark	1					
1907	H. B.	49	"	"	Renfrew						1
2461	J. C.		"	"	Prescott and Russell	1					
1874	R. C.	77	"	"	Frontenac				1		
1903	R. J. C.		"	"	Prince Edward	1					
2235	T. C.	27	"	"	Carleton			1			
1523	P. J. D.	29	"	"	Lanark	1					
2500	M. J.	73	"	"	Prescott	1					
2050	J. Z.	35	"	"	Stormont	1					
1025	J. M.	69	"	"	Renfrew			1			
2468	J. M.	52	"	"	Glenarry	1					
1995	M. McD.	39	"	"	Frontenac	1					
2484	P. O. M.	38	"	"	Renfrew	1					
1677	N. R.	36	"	"	Carleton	1					
2182	F. W. T.	41	"	"	Hastings		1				

No. 14.—*Concluded.*

other Asylums, 1891.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.					SOCIAL STATE.		DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.		ADMITTED BY		OCCUPATION.	Asylum transferred to.
Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other Denominations or unknown.	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Months.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
				1	1		24		W		Domestic	Toronto.
	1				1		20		"		"	"
			1		1		1				None	"
			1			1	1				"	"
1								8			Farmer's daughter	"
1					1		2				None	"
			1		1			5	W		Wife	"
				1		1		11	"		Servant	"
	1					1					Seamstress	"
			1		1			1	W		Cooper	"
			1			1		1	"		Blacksmith	"
				1	1			2	"		Gardener	"
		1				1			"		Farmer	"
1						1	4		"		"	"
			1			1	1		"		Sailor	"
	1					1	2		"		Not stated	"
	1					1	8		"		Labourer	"
			1		1		6		"		Painter	"
			1			1		4	"		Farmer	"
			1			1	20		"		Labourer	"
	1					1			"		"	"
1					1			1	"		Carpenter	"
	1					1	15		"		Labourer	"
	1					1	4		"		Farmer	"
	1					1	1		"		Labourer	"
				1			25		"		"	"
	1				1	1	1		"		"	"
		1				1		6			Farmer	"
			1			1			W		Labourer	"
	1					1	2		"		"	"
	1					1		2	"		"	"
	1				1		1	6	"		"	"
						1	Many years		"		None	"
			1			1	20	years	"		"	"
			1			1	44		"		Labourer	"
						1		4	"		Farmer	"
	1					1	7		W		Labourer	"
1						1	1	4	"		Farmer	"
					1		4		"		Accountant	"

TABLE No. 15.

Number of articles made in sewing room during the year ending 30th September, 1891

ARTICLES.	Made.
Aprons	373
Bolster covers	6
Blinds, window	53
Collars, linen (dozen)	24½
Chemises, cotton	115
“ flannel	17
Cuffs (pairs)	68
Caps, day	10
Curtains, cheese cloth (pairs)	30
Drawers, cotton	121
“ flannel	129
Dresses	189
“ night	18
Lambrequins	1
“ cheese cloth	17
Mattresses	51
Toilet covers	15
Tray “	6
Ties, men's (dozen)	24
“ muslin	120
Table cloths	42
“ napkins (dozen)	½
Towels, roller	48
Pillow cases	813
“ ticks	14
“ shams	32
Shirts, cotton	372
“ flannel	111
Stockings, woollen (pairs)	65
“ cotton “	199
Socks (pairs)	613
Shrouds	43
Straw ticks	103
Uniforms, nurses	41

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing articles made and repaired in wards during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

	Made.	Repaired.		Made.	Repaired.
Aprons		1920	Tidies	14	
Dresses		1956	Panels	2	
Drawers		1378	Table cloths		315
Lace, knitted (yards)	170		Mattresses		189
Toilet covers	7		Pillows		94
Mantle drapes	7		Pin cushions	6	
Night dresses		961	Sofa cushions	6	
Chemises		2179	Bed ticks		506
Petticoats		1562	Towels		25
Stockings		3057	Caps		18
Table drape	1		Rag balls	700	
Toilet mats	2		Rag mats	18	
Sheets		1455	Lambrequins		4
Blankets		305	Window blinds		3
Pillow cases		882	Shawls		15
Counterpanes		441			

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing articles made and repaired in wards (men's department), for the year ending September 30th, 1891.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Pants		1489
Coats		527
Shirts		1229
Socks		3645
Drawers		640
Vests		260
Overalls		28
Sheets		385
Pillow cases		198
Table cloths		27
Bed ticks		43
Counterpanes		33
Blankets		8

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in the Carpenters' Shop for the official year ending September 30th, 1891.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired	ARTICLES	Made.	Repaired
Boards, baking	2		Gates	7	
“ poultice	1		Hand barrow	1	
“ games	5		Hand screws	42	
“ knife	2		Handles, chisel	36	20
“ skirt	12		“ hammer	10	
Boxes, packing	6		“ mop	40	
“ drain	1		“ scrubber	40	35
“ dust	1		“ sledge	24	
“ feed	7		Hat rack		1
“ knife	2		Hen coops	6	9
“ mortar	3		Hot bed frames	2	
“ wagon	1		Hurdles	5	
Brushes, shoe	172		Ice sleighs	2	
“ stove	172		Ladders	4	
Book cases	2		Lamp posts	2	
Barrel covers	8		Mantel, hardwood	1	
Boot racks	1		Mattress frames	2	
Benches		43	Musquito net doors	3	
“ work	1		“ frames	22	
Billiard cues	4	8	Newspaper holders	5	
Brackets	9		Peels	2	
“ mantel	1		Picture frames	10	2
Bureaus		7	“ moulding, ft. put up	1500	
Brooms	167		Roofs	2	5
Bread knives		9	Ridge boards	3	
Built, coal house	1		Remodeled, Supt. house	1	
“ glass porch	1		“ Engineer's house	1	
“ hen house	3	3	“ Chief Attendant's house	1	
“ meat house	1		Raised, Engineer's house	1	
“ kitchen to Chief Attendants			“ Chief Attendant's house	1	
“ house	1		Scrubbers, hand	1047	
“ two story addition to Engineer's house	1		Scrubbers, deck	1244	
“ tallow house	1		Shelves, sets, laundry and pantry	2	
“ plank walk, ft.	250		Snow shovels	24	
Chairs, common		75	Sofas, upholstered	17	16
“ rocking	2	21	Steps, sets of	2	
“ cane, re-seated	4		Sashes, window	25	14
“ invalid's	1		Stage, properties	10	
“ barber's	8		Scaffolds	2	
Cabinets, fancy	8		Sand screens	4	
“ medicine	1		Steam yacht		1
Carts		2	Sieves	2	
“ shafts	4	2	Storm sash	8	6
Closet seats	16	6	Towel racks	1	
Clothes racks	8		Tables	1	6
Coffins	36		“ meat	2	
Crutches, pairs	2		“ writing	3	
Curtain poles	83		Trestles	4	
Cupboard	5	2	Trow lids	2	
China closets	1		Vaulting bar	1	
Crib for wharf	1		Venetian shutters		10
Cages, bird	3		Wash stands	1	2
Covers, hydraulic machine	2		Wardrobes	1	1
Doors	22		Whiffletrees	2	
“ frames	12		Writing desks	3	
Easels	1		Wheelbarrows	10	
Fences, wire, ft.			Window frames	21	
Fire screens	3		Wagon tongue	1	
Floors, laid	13	3	Whisks	132	

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing number of articles made in the Tailor Shop for the official year ending September 30th, 1891.

ARTICLES.	Made.	
Coats.....	225	.....
“ uniform and Band	20	.....
Pants, pairs.....	283	.....
“ “ uniform.....	16	.....
Overalls, pairs, and smocks	24	.....
Vests..	92	.....
Carpets, made.....	1	.....
“ rag, woven goods.	161	.....
Strong quilts.....	3	.....

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in the Shoe Shop for the official year ending September 30th, 1891.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Boots, long, pairs	13	21
“ coburgs “	47	87
“ women’s “	5	12
Slippers, leather, pairs	255	33
“ canvas, “	386	.....
Halters	5	4
Harness, sets.....	.....	3
Bridles . . . . .	.....	3
Martingales	1	.....
Straps, tying and pole.....	9	.....
“ hame.....	9	.....
Shaft holders	2	.....
Traces, pairs.....	.....	5
Minor parts of harness . . . . .	.....	60

TABLE No. 21.

Shewing amount of mason work done during the official year ending September 30th 1891.

Laying stone walls.....feet	3375
“ “ foundations for three buildings..... “	2800
“ “ areas basement windows and doors..... “	1680
“ tile drain “	1554
“ asphaltum sidewalk “	657
Quarrying stone.....toise	60
Cementing floors.....square yards	546
Excavating and leveling yard..... “	576

TABLE No. 22.

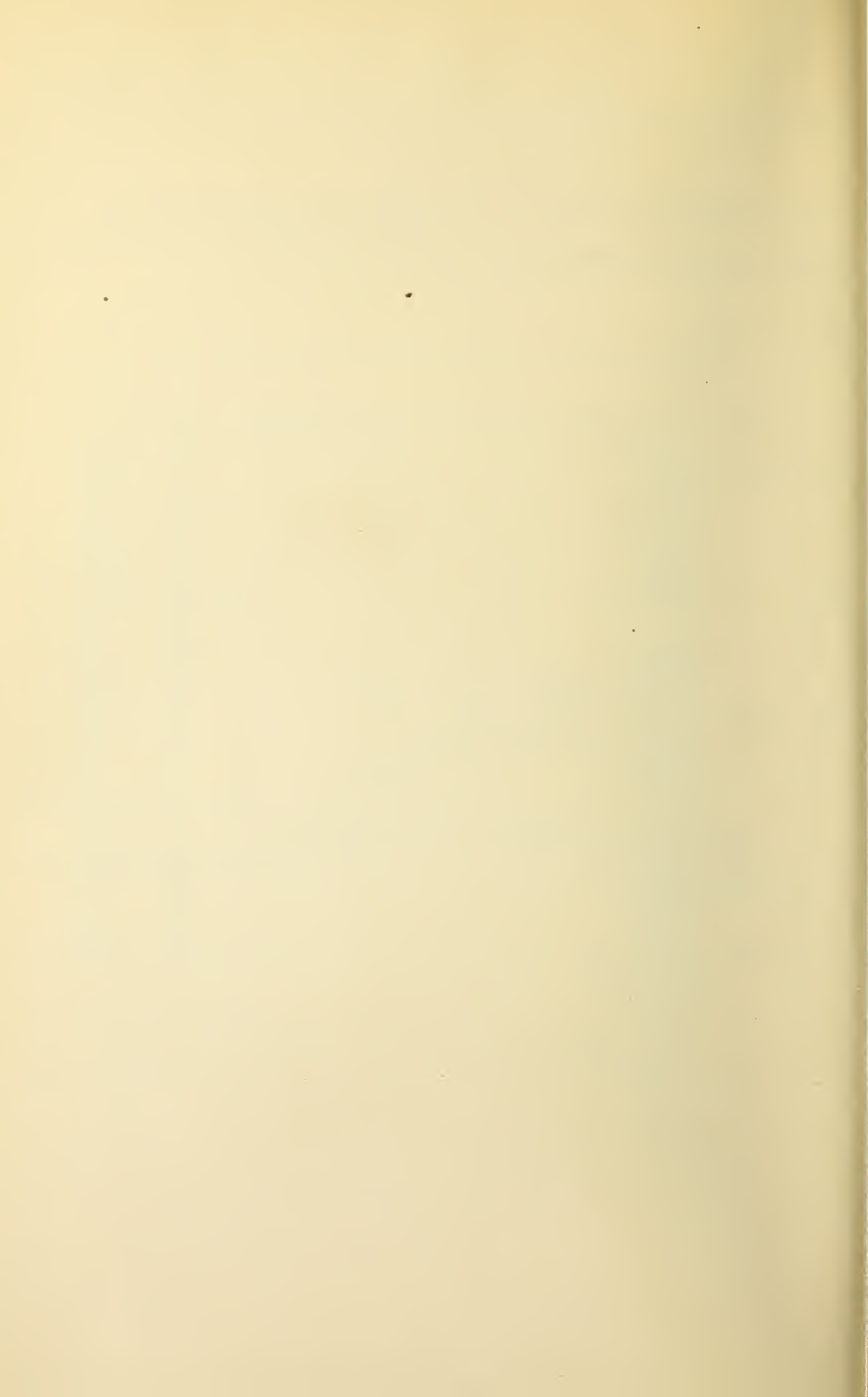
Shewing amount of painting, glazing and kalsomining done during the official year ending September 30th, 1891.

Painting in wards and buildings.....square yards	28600
“ borders, dados, and decorations.....feet	7500
Kalsomining ceilings.....square yards	2500
Bronzing radiators	25
“ pipes .....feet	250
Setting glass “	3850

TABLE No. 23.

Returns from Farm and Garden for the official year ending September 30th, 1891.

Number.	Quantity.		Rate.		Value.	
			\$	c.	£	c.
3263	Bunches ..	Onions, parsley, sage, thyme, savory, lettuce, asparagus, radishes, etc	@	5	163	15
14630	" ..	Rhubarb	"	6	877	80
520	Bushels ..	Apples	"	50	260	00
35	" ..	Beets	"	40	14	00
65	" ..	Beans	"	1 00	65	00
110	" ..	Buckwheat	"	60	66	00
262	" ..	Carrots	"	50	131	00
16	" ..	Cucumbers	"	1 50	24	00
185	" ..	Onions	"	1 00	185	00
720	" ..	Oats	"	40	288	00
2000	" ..	Potatoes	"	30	600	00
230	" ..	Pease, green	"	50	115	00
70	" ..	" dry	"	1 00	70	00
10	" ..	Pears	"	50	5	00
65	" ..	Parsnips	"	60	39	00
180	" ..	Tomatoes	"	50	90	00
9	" ..	Salsify and artichokes	"	1 00	9	00
1640	Quarts	Currants, goosberries, strawberries and raspberries	"	10	164	00
4510	Heads	Cabbage, cauliflower and celery	"	6	270	60
650	Dozen	Green corn	"	10	65	00
12	" ..	Melons, squash, pumpkins and citrons	"	1 50	18	00
320	Pounds	Grapes	"	8	25	60
40	" ..	Capsicums	"	10	4	00
240	" ..	Horse radish	"	5	12	00
55	Tons	Hay	"	10	550	00
30	" ..	Straw	"	6	180	00
160	" ..	Corn stalks for ensilage	"	4	640	00
455	Loads	Green fodder	"	80	364	00
18320	Gallons	Milk	"	20	3664	00
750	Dozens	Eggs	"	20	150	00
119	Pairs	Chickens	"	80	95	20
36	" ..	Ducks	"	1 50	54	00
36	Each	Turkeys	"	1 25	45	00
7893	Pounds	Perk .....	"	.....	409	75
8	Each	Sucking pigs	"	2 00	16	00
23	" ..	Cows, killed .....	"	.....	1026	50
		Total			10755 60	



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON,

HAMILTON, October 1st, 1891.

To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario :

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Sixteenth Annual Report of this Asylum for the year ending September the 30th, 1891 :

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients in residence October 1st, 1890.....	459	449	908
Admitted by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant.....	23	15	38
“ medical certificate.....	44	75	119
Total number admitted during the year.....	67	90	157
“ under treatment during the year.....	526	539	1065
Number discharged as recovered.....	27	25	52
“ improved.....	7	18	25
“ unimproved.....	1	2	3
“ not insane.....	1	.....	1
Total number of discharges during the year.....	36	45	81
Number of elopements.....	1	.....	1
“ deaths.....	20	20	40
“ transfers to other asylums.....	22	27	49
“ remaining in asylum 30th Sept., 1891.....	447	447	894
Ratio of discharges recovered and improved of admissions.....	49 per cent.		
Ratio of total discharges of admissions.....	51.59 “		
Mortality on whole number under treatment.....	3.75 “		
Cost of maintenance per patient for year ending Sept. 30th, 1891..	\$128 11		
Daily average number of patients working.....	845		
Days work done by men.....	136,027		
“ “ women.....	117,377		
Total days.....	253,404		

Admissions and Discharges.

I beg to direct your attention to the large number of admissions during the year.

We admitted 157 new cases, as against 161 admissions last year, showing that this is about the average yearly requirement of our district for asylum accommodation.

Of these 38 were admitted by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, and 119 by ordinary certificate. This is very gratifying as showing that the public are becoming more and more educated to the necessity of sending lunatics directly from their homes to the asylum, instead of through the gaols.

We discharged 81 cases, and of these 77 were recovered and improved. 40 died during the year. 45 were transferred to Mimico, 3 to Toronto, and 1 to Orillia Asylums. One was discharged as not insane, making a total of discharges, deaths and transfers, of 171, as against 157 admissions, thus leaving our residential population 14 less than at this time last year.

Quinquennial Period.

As this report completes the first quinquennial of my superintendency of this asylum, it may be interesting to subjoin the following statistical table, as showing in a succinct way, the growth, progress, and success or otherwise of our work during that period :

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Number of patients in residence on the 1st of October of each year	624	832	883	908	894
Admitted by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant.....	56	173	95	56	38
Admitted by medical certificate	66	152	107	105	119
Total.....	122	325	202	161	157
Percentage recovered and improved on admissions.	50.08	17.23	43.06	42.23	49.10
Number of elopements	8	5	4	10	1
Percentage of deaths on whole number under treatment	5.42	4.53	4.73	4.58	3.75
Total number of discharges for each year	65	66	97	78	81
Yearly per capita cost of maintenance	\$147 94	\$158 37	\$138 22	\$118 62	\$128 11

A word of explanation is necessary to the proper understanding of the above table. In 1888 the percentage of recoveries is small compared with the other years. This is the year that Orchard House was opened, which provides accommodation for 300 patients. Near the close of the year a large number of chronic patients were transferred here from London, Toronto and Kingston Asylums, and 173 were admitted from the gaols, which were in a congested condition at that time. This accounts for the low percentage of recoveries that year.

The low per capita cost of maintenance last year was due to the fact that the whole of the year's supply of coal was not delivered at the close of the official year, and had to be charged in this year's account. But even with that added to this year's account, our per capita cost of maintenance this year is still surprisingly low, being only \$128.11, or \$2.46 per week.

When we consider that this not only includes board and washing, but clothing for 75 per cent. of our population, as well as fuel, light, water, salaries, rents, repairs, medical comforts, amusements, etc., etc., the marvel is that so many people can be so comfortably housed and cared for at so cheap a rate.

Internal Improvements.

Our halls have improved very much in appearance since last year. To the work of mat making which we introduced last year, we have added this year a loom for carpet weaving, which is managed by a patient who has woven 437 yards of carpet within the last four months. Every scrap of our worn out or destroyed clothing is now converted into either mats or carpet. It not only forms an excellent kind of indoor employment, but adds much to the comfort and homelikeness of our halls and bedrooms. The female patients, under the direction of the attendants, have been specially diligent in making many kinds of fancy work to adorn the halls, and a reciprocity of work is quite common between the male and female sides of the house which results in a mutual advantage to both.

The basement floor on the female side of main building had to be renewed, and the work was done in a very substantial way. From the joists to the rock below it averaged about 3 feet in depth, this was filled in with a hundred cart loads of stone, and on this was laid a solid covering of Portland cement, and on this a $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch maple floor. The male basement floor was renewed the same way two years ago. It is a splendid, substantial job, and reflects credit on both our mason and carpenter.

A gang of painters is constantly at work, and our halls look bright, sweet, and clean. The woodwork on the outside of our buildings needs painting, and I would ask for an appropriation next year to do this job under contract.

New Buildings.

This year has marked the removal of the piggery and slaughter-house; which has been a long-standing menace to our health and comfort, to the rear of the new farm buildings, which are in course of erection, on the south side of the concession road. The new piggery is a model building of its kind, and reflects credit on both architect and contractor; but it is too small, and I shall have to ask for an appropriation next year to add 50 feet to it.

In front of the piggery stands the slaughter-house, with refrigerator, stable for fat cattle, sheep, and weigh scales attached. In front of this stands the new barn and stable. The barn is 110 feet by 60 feet, and is built on a stone basement in which there is accommodation for stabling 50 cows; it is fitted up with a silo and feeding room, and all the modern appliances for feeding and watering the stock. The horse stable is 100 feet by 30 feet, and is on the most approved plan. A new root house is also in course of erection, 100 feet by 32 feet. It is arched with brick, and is large enough for a waggon to be driven through it from end to end.

A large reservoir, or tank, is under contract for storing a supply of water, near to the Asylum buildings proper. This will supply the proverbial long-felt want in protecting us against fire, and overcome the objection to using the Queen street pump on Sunday.

A building for holding our fire appliances and a hose tower is also under contract.

A dwelling house contiguous to the Queen street pump house for a resident engineer, and the fencing of the premises, is also under contract. This will remove an eyesore which has long been objectionable to the citizens in that locality.

An appropriation was made this year for building two dining-room annexes to the main building. When the plans were completed it was found that the appropriation was not sufficient to complete the work, and, very much to our regret, it had to be abandoned. An appropriation was also made for an hospital, but, owing to the lateness of the season, is left over. I trust that a revote will ensure their early completion next year.

I would recommend that a new house be built on the site of the Muirhead Cottage which was destroyed by fire two years ago. There is sufficient stone in the old walls to build another house, which could be conveniently occupied by one of our employees.

There are two old barns and sheds situated at remote and inconvenient distances

on the farm ; it would cost a considerable amount of money to put them in repair, and, besides, when the new barn is completed they will be no longer of any use to us. I recommend that they be disposed of by sale or otherwise.

Farm.

Our labours on the farm have been richly rewarded this year ; with the exception of hay, which was scarcely up to last year, everything else yielded above an average. We laid 900 rods of drain tile, and every year convinces us more and more of the immense advantages of under-draining in adding to the fertility of the soil. We had 703 bushels of wheat, 1,708 bushels of oats, 103 tons of hay, 3,400 bushels of potatoes, 3,000 bushels of turnips, 20,558 gallons of milk, and we realized in cash \$1,731.02 from the sale of hogs.

Garden.

The products of the garden have been unusually prolific, all kinds of vegetables and small fruits were supplied in abundance. Our gardener excels in grape culture. At the Toronto Exhibition this year he took the Silver Medal for the best six varieties, and the first prize for the best twenty varieties.

Ornamental Grounds.

Our ornamental grounds never looked so well as this year. We laid out a new park this year in front of Orchard House with an area of 12 acres. This was sown with grass seed in the spring, and planted with ornamental trees. The extreme drouth of the early part of summer was very unfavourable for planting young trees, and a good many of them died. These will have to be renewed next spring.

A new drive-way bifurcating at an angle from the main avenue road and terminating at the front of Orchard House, was laid out. A great deal of labour was expended on this road ; heavy stone was laid in the bottom, and covered with broken stone from our quarry. Next winter we hope to give it a good coat of gravel.

We constructed a large addition to our green house, in fact a duplicate of the other one. The work was all done by Asylum labour, and is an excellent job

Amusements.

During the winter the regular weekly dance was kept up as usual. We had a great number of high class musical and theatrical entertainments by kind friends from the city, to whom I wish to extend my hearty thanks. Our own musical and theatrical clubs were also ever ready to do their part.

During the summer we had a variety of outdoor sports. This year we have taken a new departure in doing away with the airing courts ; the patients were taken out every day to the beautiful grove behind the Asylum, and there engaged in a variety of games. I am of opinion that the airing court, with its high gaol-like fence, has a bad moral effect on the insane in developing the convict spirit.

As a proof of the wisdom of this change, we have only had one successful elopement this year, as against ten last year with the airing courts in operation.

On the 25th of September we had our annual sports. These were entered into with great spirit ; besides athletic sports, prizes were given for the best dressed female patients in Institution clothing made on the premises, best sewing, knitting, and fancy work, and also for the best working patients.

In the evening the grove was beautifully illuminated with torches and Chin lanterns. A platform was erected under the trees and dancing kept up till ten o'clock p.m.

I desire to thank those business firms in the city who contributed to our prize list. The pleasure which their gifts gave to the patients will, I am sure, be a sufficient recompense.

Lectures.

A series of eight lectures to the attendants were delivered by the medical staff during the winter. These lectures were not in any sense technical, but related to every-day work on the care of the insane; they were listened to with marked attention, and, I believe, with profit.

When we get our hospital in operation we may be able to extend our curriculum into a training school for nurses, with a regular course of study. The following is a list of the lectures delivered and by whom:

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Lecturer.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>
1890.—Nov. 10... ..	Dr. Russell.....	The Model Attendant.
" " 28.....	"	" "
" Dec. 18.....	Dr. Reynolds.....	The Work of an Attendant.
1891.—Feb. 20.....	Dr. Russell.....	How to Care for the Insane.
" Mar. 23.....	"	Amusements.
" April 6.....	Dr. Forster.....	Respiration.
" " 13.....	Dr. Russell.....	Physical Culture for the Insane.
" " 30.....	Dr Reynolds.....	Food and Feeding.

Christmas Decorations.

The Christmas decorations were on the most elaborate and beautiful scale, and won the admiration of all. The halls were adorned with evergreen arches, flowers, hanging baskets, mottoes and beautiful devices of every description, giving the whole a most charming and fairy-like appearance. Independent of its æsthetic effect in developing a taste for the beautiful, its effect was to arouse the morbid mind and divert it into more healthy channels. An enormous amount of labour was expended, which afforded congenial employment to the patients, and the healthy rivalry which existed between the different halls, had a most exhilarating effect in helping many weary and careworn travellers on the highway to a higher and better conception of life, and perhaps to complete recovery.

Music.

I made a strong appeal last year for a musical attendant, also for musical instruments, with a view to organizing a brass band. So far I have not been able to get the necessary authority. We have good material to form a band among the patients, but without the instruments and an instructor we are powerless.

We organized a very good orchestra during the year under the leadership of Dr. Forster, which is doing good work. I hope before another year closes to be able to report a brass band as an adjunct to our equipment under a competent instructor.

Sunday Service.

The Sunday morning service has been conducted with regularity by the clergymen of the different denominations in the city. Every alternate Sabbath the Roman Catholic service is conducted at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. From 300 to 400 patients attend the service every Sabbath morning. We have a splendid choir and orchestra presided over by chief attendant Simmonds, which adds very much to the interest of the service, and is thoroughly appreciated by the patients. On behalf of the patients and the whole Asylum service I desire to extend my hearty thanks to the clergymen and laymen of the city, and especially to Alexander Gavillier, Esq., for their self-denying and kindly ministrations.

Changes in the Staff.

The male chief attendant at main building was suspended on July 18th, and discharged on July 22nd. Mr. James Slater, who had filled the position of attendant and supervisor for 12 years, was appointed to fill the vacancy on July 28th. Mr. Charles Simmonds, who has filled the position of attendant and supervisor for 9 years, was promoted to the position of chief attendant at Orchard House on July 4th. The usual changes took place among the attendants and employees, some by resignation and others by discharge.

I am glad to say there were no changes in the medical staff during the year, and the utmost cordiality and good feeling has existed between my medical colleagues and myself. I have the same to say of all the officers at the head of the several departments under my charge. One and all have given me the most loyal support, without which my best efforts to succeed would be in vain.

Conclusion.

The year now closed has been full of hope and encouragement. I trust we have been equal to our opportunities and responsibilities in the effort to remove the dark cloud which overhangs the mental horizon of those committed to our care. There has been much to cheer us in the large percentage of recoveries and the low death-rate. On the other hand, the depressing fact is still before us that hundreds of our fellow mortals are marching onward, without one ray of mental hope to illuminate their pathway, down to the dark and dismal abyss of hopeless dementia.

I desire to thank you for kindly consideration and advice in the discharge of your official duties. I cherish the hope that our cordial relations may strengthen as the years go by, and that we may be more and more successful in alleviating human suffering, and in raising our unfortunate fellow-mortals from a living tomb.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES RUSSELL,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1890				459	449	908
Admitted during year—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	23	15	38			
“ Medical Certificate.....	44	75	119	67	90	157
Total number under treatment during year				526	539	1065
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	27	25	52			
“ improved.....	7	18	25			
“ unimproved	1	2	3			
“ not insane.....	1		1			
Total number of discharges during year.....	36	45	81			
Died	20	20	40			
Eloped	1		1			
Transferred	22	27	49	79	92	171
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1891				447	447	894
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum...				1238	1205	2443
“ discharged	384	449	833			
“ died	298	240	538			
“ eloped	57	1	58			
“ transferred.....	52	68	120	791	758	1549
“ remaining 30th September, 1891.....				447	447	894
Number of applications on file 30th September, 1891.	6	9	15			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of day's stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1890, to 30th September, 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 22nd of Dec., 1890)	445	466	911
Minimum " " " (on the 2nd of Oct., 1890)	437	448	885
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	163048	164912	327960
Daily average population	446.71	451.81	898.52

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
SOCIAL STATE.							
Married	31	45	76	569	674	1243	
Widowed							
Single	36	45	81	669	531	1200	
Not reported							
Total	67	90	157	1238	1205	2443	
RELIGION.							
Presbyterians	10	15	25	241	217	458	
Episcopalians	10	13	23	265	218	483	
Methodists	17	26	43	268	277	545	
Baptists	7	1	8	59	79	138	
Congregationalists		1	1	6	11	17	
Roman Catholics	10	10	20	234	255	489	
Mennonites	1	3	4	10	6	16	
Quakers		1	1	8	5	13	
Infidels				1		1	
Other denominations	9	18	27	87	100	187	
Not reported	3	2	5	59	37	96	
Total	67	90	157	1238	1205	2443	
NATIONALITIES.							
English	8	11	19	204	139	343	
Irish	6	8	14	181	243	424	
Scotch	5	3	8	94	98	192	
Canadian	44	60	104	645	613	1258	
United States	2	6	8	35	36	71	
Other Countries	1	1	2	43	43	91	
Unknown	1	1	2	36	28	64	
Total	67	90	157	1238	1205	2443	

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1891.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....				7	2	9
Brant.....	4	10	14	61	60	121
Bruce.....				5	11	16
Carleton.....				10	8	18
Dufferin.....		2	2	7	8	15
Elgin.....				3	6	9
Essex.....					1	1
Frontenac.....				14	7	21
Grey.....	1	1	2	50	27	77
Haldimand.....	9	2	11	53	37	90
Halton.....	1		1	40	42	82
Hastings.....				5	4	9
Huron.....				3	7	10
Kent.....				2	4	6
Lambton.....				3	2	5
Lanark.....				1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville.....				6	5	11
Lennox and Addington.....				10		10
Lincoln.....	2	10	12	71	75	146
Middlesex.....		1	1	9	6	15
Muskoka District.....				10	2	12
Norfolk.....	7	3	10	42	52	94
Northumberland and Durham.....	1		1	34	28	62
Ontario.....				24	29	53
Oxford.....				10	6	16
Parry Sound District.....	1	1	2	3	1	4
Peel.....		3	3	14	21	35
Perth.....				2	7	9
Peterborough.....				7	12	19
Prescott and Russell.....				3		3
Prince Edward.....				5	2	7
Rainy River District.....				1		1
Renfrew.....				3	2	5
Simcoe.....	13	7	20	162	122	284
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				13	9	22
Thunder Bay District.....				4	2	6
Victoria.....				10	14	24
Waterloo.....	1	10	11	41	42	83
Welland.....	2	8	10	47	60	107
Wellington.....	9	7	16	98	110	203
Wentworth.....	16	24	40	202	238	440
York.....		1	1	142	133	275
Not classed.....				1		1
Total admissions.....	67	90	157	1238	1205	2443

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1891.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS PREVIOUS YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District.....				6		6	
Brant.....		1	1	29	15	44	
Bruce.....				5	7	12	
Carleton.....				9	4	13	
Dufferin.....				6	6	12	
Elgin.....				1	1	2	
Essex.....					1	1	
Frontenac.....				13	2	15	
Grey.....				36	14	50	
Haldimand.....	1	1	2	24	10	34	
Halton.....				21	15	36	
Hastings.....				5	2	7	
Huron.....					1	1	
Kent.....				1		1	
Lambton.....				3	1	4	
Lanark.....				1		1	
Leeds and Grenville.....				6	4	10	
Lennox and Addington.....				9		9	
Lincoln.....	1		1	52	33	85	
Middlesex.....				3	1	4	
Muskoka District.....				6	2	8	
Norfolk.....	6		6	26	21	47	
Northumberland and Durham.....	1		1	21	13	34	
Ontario.....				18	18	36	
Oxford.....				7	5	12	
Parry Sound District.....	1		1	3		3	
Peel.....		1	1	5	7	12	
Perth.....				1	5	6	
Peterborough.....				7	8	15	
Prescott and Russell.....				3		3	
Prince Edward.....				3	2	5	
Rainy River District.....				1		1	
Renfrew.....				3		3	
Simcoe.....	10	4	14	124	65	189	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				11	3	14	
Thunder Bay District.....				4	2	6	
Victoria.....				8	11	19	
Waterloo.....		2	2	25	11	36	
Welland.....				29	12	41	
Wellington.....	2	3	5	40	24	64	
Wentworth.....	1	2	3	43	39	82	
York.....		1	1	118	90	208	
Not classed.....							
Total admissions.....	23	15	38	736	455	1,191	

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	S. T.	F.	July 8th, 1890.	October 2nd, 1890.	Improved.
2	M. A. F.	F.	May 15th, 1890.	" 20th, "	Recovered.
3	E. J. H.	F.	September 12th, 1888.	" 20th, "	Improved.
4	M. C.	F.	March 12th, 1890.	" 21st, "	"
5	B. B.	F.	April 26th, 1886.	November 11th, "	Recovered.
6	A. B.	F.	July 29th, 1884.	" 22nd, "	"
7	E. K.	F.	April 8th, 1890.	December 2nd, "	Improved.
8	M. F.	M.	May 8th, 1890.	" 3rd, "	Recovered.
9	S. K.	F.	April 9th, 1889.	" 5th, "	"
10	J. G.	M.	February 25th, 1890.	" 17th, "	"
11	A. H.	M.	July 29th, 1884.	January 3rd, 1891.	"
12	P. E. K.	F.	November 8th, 1890.	" 8th, "	Unimproved.
13	A. S.	F.	April 7th, 1890.	" 16th, "	Recovered.
14	B. W.	M.	July 10th, 1890.	" 21st, "	"
15	T. H. C.	M.	May 27th, 1889.	" 30th, "	Improved.
16	W. S.	M.	June 4th, 1889.	" 31st, "	Recovered.
17	A. R.	M.	May 29th, 1889.	February 6th, "	"
18	R. F.	M.	June 7th, 1890.	" 13th, "	"
19	K. F.	F.	March 8th, 1890.	" 17th, "	"
20	R. P.	M.	April 9th, 1890.	" 21st, "	"
21	E. W.	F.	February 22nd, 1890.	" 24th, "	Improved.
22	D. G.	M.	December 22nd, 1890.	March 9th, "	"
23	E. W.	F.	August 2nd, 1890.	" 20th, "	Recovered.
24	M. B.	F.	May 17th, 1890.	" 20th, "	Improved.
25	E. McC.	F.	July 16th, 1888.	" 21st, "	Unimproved.
26	E. J. H.	F.	November 21st, 1890.	" 23rd, "	Improved.
27	W. R.	M.	September 15th, 1890.	April 1st, "	"
28	J. P.	M.	June 4th, 1890.	" 2nd, "	Recovered.
29	M. B.	F.	March 11th, 1889.	" 8th, "	"
30	M. N.	F.	November 25th, 1889.	" 15th, "	Improved.
31	J. L.	M.	August 23rd, 1888.	" 15th, "	Recovered.
32	E. A. F.	F.	May 3rd, 1890.	" 17th, "	"
33	R. C.	M.	May 19th, 1889.	" 22nd, "	Improved.
34	J. W.	F.	February 3rd, 1891.	" 23rd, "	Recovered.
35	G. W. K.	M.	April 25th, 1890.	" 24th, "	Improved.
36	W. J. N.	M.	May 1st, 1890.	" 28th, "	Recovered.
37	J. P.	M.	November 16th, 1888.	May 1st, "	"
38	H. V.	M.	February 23rd, 1891.	" 18th, "	"
39	A. H. C.	M.	November 26th, 1890.	" 19th, "	"
40	F. G.	F.	August 9th, 1889.	" 23rd, "	"
41	M. H.	F.	November 6th, 1890.	June 2nd, "	Improved.
42	C. G.	F.	January 6th, 1891.	" 2nd, "	Recovered.
43	E. B.	F.	February 27th, 1883.	" 3rd, "	Improved.
44	R. G. S.	F.	October 13th, 1890.	" 6th, "	"
45	M. J. D.	F.	July 24th, 1889.	" 16th, "	"
46	C. W.	F.	July 3rd, 1890.	" 18th, "	Recovered.
47	J. H.	F.	February 21st, 1890.	" 26th, "	"
48	O. D.	M.	February 16th, 1891.	" 27th, "	"
49	W. G.	M.	March 28th, 1891.	" 30th, "	"
50	S. H.	M.	January 5th, 1888.	July 2nd, "	"
51	R. M. S.	F.	October 21st, 1890.	" 6th, "	"
52	G. Z.	M.	July 26th, 1890.	" 9th, "	Improved.
53	G. F.	M.	August 31st, 1889.	" 11th, "	Recovered.
54	H. W.	F.	October 7th, 1890.	" 13th, "	"
55	I. L.	F.	March 13th, 1890.	" 13th, "	Improved.
56	W. M. E.	M.	March 14th, 1890.	" 14th, "	"
57	J. T. M.	M.	August 7th, 1890.	" 14th, "	Recovered.
58	M. M.	F.	September 6th, 1890.	" 14th, "	Improved.
59	N. E.	M.	March 29th, 1880.	" 28th, "	Recovered.
60	M. A.	F.	April 3rd, 1890.	" 28th, "	Improved.

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Showing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending
30th September, 1891.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.		When Discharged.		Remarks.
61	M. P.	F.	July	12th, 1889.	July	31st, 1891.	Recovered.
62	G. T.	M.	January	9th, 1890.	August	4th, "	"
63	E. C.	F.	July	18th, 1891.	"	8th, "	Not insane.
64	E. S.	F.	March	6th, 1891.	"	10th, "	Recovered.
65	S. J.	F.	June	6th, 1891.	"	22nd, "	"
66	A. A.	F.	September	26th, 1890.	"	24th, "	Improved.
67	E. S.	F.	June	15th, 1891.	"	24th, "	Recovered.
68	M. A. T.	F.	September	26th, 1890.	"	24th, "	"
69	J. J. F.	M.	July	27th, 1891.	"	31st, "	"
70	J. S.	M.	December	23rd, 1890.	September	1st, "	"
71	M. G.	F.	January	30th, 1890.	"	7th, "	Improved.
72	N. T.	F.	December	16th, 1885.	"	11th, "	Recovered.
73	E. A. P.	F.	November	12th, 1890.	"	11th, "	"
74	L. M.	F.	December	19th, 1890.	"	11th, "	"
75	E. D.	F.	June	11th, 1891.	"	14th, "	"
76	J. H. K.	M.	February	3rd, 1891.	"	17th, "	"
77	J. C.	F.	August	25th, 1890.	"	17th, "	Improved.
78	S. M.	M.	April	17th, 1891.	"	18th, "	Recovered.
79	V. H.	F.	September	24th, 1889.	"	19th, "	"
80	L. D.	M.	March	18th, 1891.	"	26th, "	Improved.
81	M. C.	M.	October	20th, 1887.	"	28th, "	Recovered.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents	1		1	5		5	6
Architects							
Actuaries							
Actors							
Artists							
Book-keepers	1		1	4		4	5
Bakers				3		3	3
Bricklayers				4		4	4
Butchers	1		1	5		5	6
Blacksmiths				18		18	18
Brass-finishers							
Brewers				1		1	1
Builders				1		1	1
Barbers				2	1	3	3
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Barristers							
Bookbinders				1		1	1
Brickmakers				1		1	1
Bridge-tenders							
Brakesmen							
Commercial travellers				4		4	4
Cabinet-makers	1		1	2		2	3
Consuls				1		1	1
Confectioners				1		1	1
Coopers				5		5	5
Carpenters	2		2	48		48	50
Clerks	2		2	27	6	33	35
Clergymen				7		7	7
Carriage-makers				2		2	2
Cooks							
Carders				1	1	2	2
Captains of steamboats							
Cigar-makers				3		3	3
Custom-house Officers							
Coppersmiths							
Coachmen							
Civil Servants				1		1	1
Clock cleaners							
Carters				1		1	1
Dyers				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		13	13	1	336	337	350
Dressmakers		1	1		19	19	20
Detectives				1		1	1
Druggists				4		4	4
Dentists							
Doctors				1		1	1
Engineers				4		4	4
Editors				3		3	3
Engravers							

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Farmers	23		23	373	3	376	399
Fishermen				4		4	4
Founders							
Ferry-men							
Furriers				1		1	1
Gardeners	2		2	5		5	7
Grocers				5	1	6	6
Glass-blowers				1		1	1
Gentlemen	2		2				2
Glove-makers							
Grooms							
Gun-smiths							
Hucksters							
Hatters							
Hostlers				2		2	2
Hunters							
Harness-makers				4		4	4
Housekeepers		55	55		478	478	533
Hack-drivers							
Inn-keepers				10	1	11	11
Ironmongers							
Jewellers				2		2	2
Janitors							
Labourers	13		13	334		334	347
Laundresses		1	1				1
Ladies		1	1				1
Lawyers				1		1	1
Lumbermen							
Milliners					4	4	4
Masons				3		3	3
Machinists				15		15	15
Matchmakers							
Millers				2		2	2
Moulders				5		5	5
Merchants	2		2	11	8	19	21
Mechanics				23	2	25	25
Music-teachers					2	2	2
Marble-cutters				2		2	2
No occupation	1	7	8	14	44	58	66
Night-watchmen				2		2	2
Nurses		1	1		1	1	2
Not stated	2	4	6	17	46	63	69
Organ-builders							
Other occupations	5	3	8	23		23	31

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TRADES, CALLINGS, AND OCCUPATIONS.	DURING THE YEAR.			DURING FORMER YEARS.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Professors of Music.....							
Plasterers				1		1	1
Pensioners							
Photographers.....	1		1	2		2	3
Prostitutes							
Painters	2		2	15		15	17
Printers.....				5		5	5
Peddlers				5	1	6	6
Physicians							
Pump-makers				1		1	1
Railway Foremen							
Railway Conductors.....							
Spinsters					4	4	4
Sailors				9		9	9
Students				6		6	6
Spinners				4	6	10	10
Sisters of Charity							
Soda-water manufacturers							
Stone-cutters				3		3	3
Showmen							
Saddlers				2		2	2
Shoemakers	3		3	17		17	20
Seamstresses					19	19	19
Soap-makers							
Slaters							
Station-masters				1		1	1
Soldiers				1		1	1
Salesmen.....							
Surveyors				1		1	1
Sail and tent-makers.....				1		1	1
Shopkeepers							
Ship-builders				3		3	3
Teachers		2	2	10	16	26	28
Tinsmiths	1		1	6		6	7
Tavern-keepers				3		3	3
Tailors	1	2	3	7	8	15	18
Tanners.....				1		1	1
Teamsters.....	1		1	4		4	5
Toll-gate keepers.....							
Telegraph Operator.....							
Watchmakers							
Wood-workers							
Weavers				5	6	11	11
Wheelwrights							
Wagon-makers				3		3	3
Unknown or other employments.....				30	99	129	129
Total	67	90	157	1171	1115	2286	2443

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of Insanity for the year ending 30th September, 1891,

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1891.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.....				2	4	6			
Religious excitement.....				5	2	7			
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.....				9	5	14			
Love affairs, including seduction.....				2	7	9			
Mental anxiety, "worry".....				1	5	6			
Fright and nervous shocks.....				1	1	2			
PHYSICAL.									
Intemperance in drink.....				5	1	6			
Intemperance, sexual.....									
Venereal disease.....				2		2			
Self abuse, sexual.....				1	2	3			
Over-work.....				3		3			
Sunstroke.....				5		5			
Accident or injury.....					1	1			
Pregnancy.....					8	8			
Puerperal.....					1	1			
Lactation.....									
Puberty and change of life.....					5	5			
Uterine disorders.....									
Brain disease, with general paralysis.....				3		3			
Brain disease, with epilepsy.....									
Other forms of brain disease.....									
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.....				6	7	13			
Fevers.....									
HEREDITARY.									
With other ascertained cause in combination.....	18	34	52	1	3	4			
With other combined cause not ascertained.....									
CONGENITAL.									
With other ascertained cause in combination.....		1	1		1	1			
With other combined cause not ascertained.....									
Unknown.....	49	55	104	21	37	58			
Total.....	67	90	157	67	90	157			

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	SEX	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
2207	F.	E. K.	4th October, 1890	2 months	Discharged improved.
2144	F.	M. N.	14th "	6 "	" "
2218	M.	G. K.	24th "	3 "	" "
2068	M.	W. S.	28th "	3 "	" recovered.
2033	M.	C. P.	3rd November	6 "	Returned.
2137	M.	A. K.	8th "	2 "	"
974	F.	E. B.	21st "	6 "	Discharged improved.
2262	F.	E. W.	29th "	3 "	" recovered.
1402	M.	D. A. M.	6th December	6 "	Returned.
2198	M.	W. McE.	13th "	3 "	Discharged improved.
2242	M.	R. F.	18th "	2 "	" recovered.
2278	M.	R. J.	24th "	3 "	Returned.
2234	F.	E. A. F.	30th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2221	M.	W. J. N.	30th "	3 "	" "
2261	M.	W. J. B.	24th January, 1891	3 "	Returned.
1129	M.	J. H. H.	30th "	3 "	"
2303	F.	M. H.	4th February	3 "	Discharged improved.
2263	M.	J. T. M.	7th "	3 "	" recovered.
2100	F.	F. G.	7th "	3 "	" "
2308	F.	E. A. P.	9th March	6 "	" "
2019	M.	M. B.	11th "	3 "	" "
2259	M.	G. Z.	14th "	3 "	" improved.
2292	F.	H. N.	14th "	3 "	" recovered.
1609	M.	M. C.	16th "	6 "	" "
2275	F.	M. M.	19th "	4 "	" improved.
2120	F.	H. S.	20th "	3 "	Returned.
2183	F.	J. H.	23rd "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2249	F.	C. W.	26th "	2 "	" "
863	M.	J. H. M.	28th "	6 "	Still out.
1551	M.	D. O'C.	31st "	3 "	Returned.
2245	M.	J. T.	4th April,	6 "	Still out.
453	M.	N. B.	8th "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2358	F.	E. S.	8th "	3 "	" "
2332	M.	F. M.	10th "	3 "	Returned.
2137	M.	A. K.	21st "	3 "	"
2244	M.	W. H.	30th "	3 "	Still out.
2334	F.	C. G.	1st May,	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2323	F.	E. Mc.	2nd "	6 "	Still out.
2089	F.	M. P.	4th "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2260	M.	D. W. Mc.	6th "	6 "	Still out.
2197	F.	T. L.	23rd "	2 "	Discharged improved.
2285	F.	A. A.	23rd "	3 "	" "
1644	M.	C. H.	23rd "	6 "	Still out.
2340	M.	J. M.	26th "	3 "	"
1406	M.	C. M. C.	1st June,	3 "	Discharged recovered.
1339	F.	N. T.	2nd "	3 "	" "
2348	M.	J. H. K.	4th "	3 "	Returned.
2172	M.	J. W.	6th "	3 "	Still out.
2333	M.	P. S.	8th "	3 "	"
1980	M.	G. T.	8th "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
2325	F.	L. M.	10th "	3 "	" "
2171	F.	M. G.	16th "	2 "	" improved.
2384	M.	A. H.	18th "	1 "	Returned.
2365	M.	W. G.	20th "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
670	F.	T. K.	21st "	6 "	Still out.
2368	F.	E. E. D.	2nd July,	4 "	"
2391	F.	S. J.	4th "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
2365	F.	H. P.	8th "	4 "	Still out.
2320	M.	L. Mc.	11th "	2 "	"
2125	F.	V. H.	15th "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2267	F.	J. C.	16th "	2 "	" improved.
1636	M.	J. K.	14th "	2 "	Still out.

TABLE No. 9.—*Continued.*

Showing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	SEX.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.			Term of Probation.	Result,
2375	M.....	S. M.....	23rd	July.	1891	2 months.....	Discharged recovered.
2362	M.....	L. D.....	23rd	"	"	2 "	" improved.
2283	F.....	M. A. T.....	25th	"	"	2 "	" recovered.
2345	F.....	M. B.....	25th	"	"	2 "	Still out.
2175	M.....	J. N.....	29th	August,	"	1 "	"
2420	F.....	E. M.....	7th	September,	"	1 "	"
2189	M.....	A. D. A.....	8th	"	"	1 "	"
2382	M.....	E. P.....	18th	"	"	3 "	"
2407	M.....	D. E.....	28th	"	"	2 "	"

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....				40	31	71
Discharged, recovered.....	11	15	26			
" improved.....	4	9	13			
" unimproved.....						
Died before expiration of leave.....	11	1	12			
Returned to Asylum.....	14	6	20	40	31	71
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1891.....						
Total.....	40	31	71	80	62	142

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

AGES.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years.....									
" 15 " 20 "	4	7	11		3	3			
" 20 " 25 "	12	11	23	3	1	4	1		1
" 25 " 30 "	6	16	22	4	5	9	2	1	3
" 30 " 35 "	9	11	20		5	5	2	1	3
" 35 " 40 "	9	14	23	4	3	7	1	1	2
" 40 " 45 "	5	10	15	3	3	6		4	4
" 45 " 50 "	3	8	11	6	3	9	2	4	6
" 50 " 55 "	5	4	9				4		4
" 55 " 60 "	1	3	4	2	1	3	2	3	5
" 60 " 65 "	8	2	10	2		2	1		1
" 65 " 70 "	2	4	6	2	1	3	1	3	4
" 70 " 75 "	2		2	1		1	2	2	4
" 75 " 80 "							1	1	2
" 80 " 85 "							1		1
" 85 " 90 "									
" 90 " 95 "									
Unknown.....	1		1						
Totals.....	67	90	157	27	25	52	20	20	40

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc.,
during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of Asylum residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under one month.....	49	17			
From 1 to 2 months.....	18	10	1		1
" 2 " 3 "	14	8	4	2	
" 3 " 4 "	6	12	2		
" 4 " 5 "	1	9	2	1	
" 5 " 6 "	5	8	4		
" 6 " 7 "		8	2	3	
" 7 " 8 "	2	6	2	3	
" 8 " 9 "	2	13	4		
" 9 " 10 "	1	9	5		
" 10 " 11 "		9	2	4	
" 11 " 12 "	13	12	5	2	1
" 12 " 18 "	1	40	1	6	
" 18 months to 2 years.....	8	42	6	2	
" 2 to 3 years	8	90	5	1	1
" 3 " 4 "	4	75	2		
" 4 " 5 "	7	35	1		
" 5 " 6 "		55	1		
" 6 " 7 "	3	50	2		
" 7 " 8 "		34			
" 8 " 9 "	2	41		1	
" 9 " 10 "		39			
" 10 " 15 "	4	134	1		
" 15 " 20 "	1	42			
" 20 years and upwards	2	96			
Not stated	6				
Totals.....	157	894	52	25	3

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Daily average number of patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	4	1152	.....	1152
Tailor's shop.....	2	568	.....	568
Shoe shop	3	839	.....	839
Engineer's shop.....	4	1369	.....	1369
Blacksmith's shop				
Mason work	4	420	.....	420
Repairing roads.....				
Wood yard and coal shed.....				
Bakery	4	790	.....	790
Laundry	22	2666	3750	6416
Dairy	4	1460	.....	1460
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	2	290	.....	290
Piggery				
Painting.....	5	1352	.....	1352
Farm.....	70	16043	.....	16043
Garden	50	11618	.....	11618
Grounds				
Stable	3	1079	.....	1079
Kitchen	22	2565	4753	7318
Dining rooms.....	47	5828	10507	16335
Officers' quarters.....				
Sewing rooms.....	64	.....	16055	16055
Knitting	92	.....	25006	25006
Spinning				
Mending	27	.....	4152	4152
Wards.....				
Halls.....	368	79643	45923	125566
Store room	1	362	.....	362
General	47	7983	7231	15214
Total.....	845	136027	117377	253404

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1891, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Algoma District	5	.....	5
Brant	23	23	46
Bruce	3	6	9
Carleton .....	.....	.....	.....
Dufferin	4	4	8
Dundas .....	.....	.....	.....
Durham	1	2	3
Elgin	2	2	4
Essex .....	.....	.....	.....
Frontenac	11	.....	11
Glengarry .....	.....	.....	.....
Grenville .....	.....	.....	.....
Grey	23	13	36
Haldimand	25	18	43
Halton	15	16	31
Hastings .....	.....	.....	.....
Huron	2	5	7
Kent	3	2	5
Lambton	1	1	2
Lanark	1	.....	1
Leeds	2	.....	2
Lennox and Addington .....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	24	39	63
Middlesex	1	2	3
Muskoka District	3	.....	3
Nipissing District .....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk	19	22	41
Northumberland	9	3	12
Ontario	9	11	20
Oxford	5	1	6
Parry Sound District	2	3	5
Peel	3	9	12
Perth	2	2	4
Peterborough	3	4	7
Prescott .....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward	1	.....	1
Rainy River District	1	.....	1
Renfrew	1	.....	1
Russell .....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	67	60	127
Stormont	1	.....	1
Thunder Bay District	2	.....	2
Victoria	5	7	12
Waterloo	20	22	42
Welland	20	27	47
Wellington	40	39	79
Wentworth	59	82	141
York	29	22	51
Not classed, unknown, etc. ....	.....	.....	.....
Total	447	447	894

TABLE
Patients transferred to

Initials of Persons Transferred.	Age.	Sex.		COUNTY ORIGINALLY ADMITTED FROM.	NATIONALITY.					
		Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries or unknown.
H. A.	48	1	...	York.	...	...	1	...	...	...
J. B.	45	1	...	"	...	...	1	...	...	...
A. C.	34	1	...	"	...	1	...	...	...	...
W. E.	43	1	...	"	...	...	1	...	...	...
J. F.	59	1	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	1
J. G.	42	1	...	"	...	...	1	...	...	...
J. G.	...	1	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	1
J. H.	41	1	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. H.	56	1	...	"	...	1	...	...	...	...
R. K.	59	1	...	"	...	1	...	...	...	...
J. L.	50	1	...	"	1	...	...	...	...	...
H. M.	37	1	...	"	...	1	...	...	...	...
T. Mc.	68	1	...	"	...	...	1	...	...	...
J. Mc.	...	1	...	"	...	...	...	1	...	...
A. Mc.	48	1	...	"	1	...	...	...	...	...
H. Mc.	27	1	...	"	1	...	...	...	...	...
J. O'H.	44	1	...	"	1	...	...	...	...	...
T. R.	35	1	...	"	1	...	...	...	...	...
D. S.	48	1	...	"	1	...	...	...	...	...
G. S.	35	1	...	"	1	...	...	...	...	...
A. B.	57	...	1	"	...	...	1	...	...	...
A. B.	51	...	1	"	...	...	1	...	...	...
E. B.	59	...	1	"	1	...	...	...	...	...
A. C.	44	...	1	"	...	...	1	...	...	...
M. C.	60	...	1	"	...	...	1	...	...	...
M. A. D.	40	...	1	"	1	...	...	...	...	...
M. G.	52	...	1	"	...	1	...	...	...	...
M. H.	39	...	1	"	1	...	...	...	...	...
E. H.	59	...	1	"	...	...	1	...	...	...
M. K.	52	...	1	"	...	...	...	...	...	1
M. K.	36	...	1	"	...	...	...	...	...	1
M. K.	20	...	1	"	...	...	1	...	...	...
J. Z.	58	...	1	"	...	...	...	1	...	...
L. Z.	49	...	1	"	1	...	...	...	...	...
D. M.	59	...	1	"	...	...	...	1	...	...
M. M.	50	...	1	"	...	...	...	1	...	...
B. N.	33	...	1	"	1	...	...	...	...	...
H. O.	54	...	1	"	...	1	...	...	...	...
M. O'B.	30	...	1	"	...	...	1	...	...	...
A. P.	64	...	1	"	...	...	...	...	...	1
F. P.	38	...	1	"	1	...	...	...	...	...
M. R.	43	...	1	"	1	...	...	...	...	...
A. S.	33	...	1	"	1	...	...	...	...	...
M. E. W.	31	...	1	"	...	...	1	...	...	...
L. W.	33	...	1	"	1	...	...	...	...	...
G. F.	37	1	...	"	1	...	...	...	...	...
G. S.	47	1	...	"	...	...	1	...	...	...
M. A.	...	...	1	Norfolk	1	...	...	...	...	...
J. M.	49	...	1	York.	1	...	...	...	...	...

No. 14.
other Asylums, 1891.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.					SOCIAL STATE.		DURATION OF INSANITY PRIOR TO ADMISSION.		ADMITTED BY		OCCUPATION.	Asylum transferred to.
Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other Denominations.	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Months.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
1			1		1		1		1		Laborer	Toronto, Mimico Br.
1				1	1	1		2	1		Laborer	"
1				1	1		6		1		Street car driver	"
1				1	1		20		1		Laborer	"
				1		1			1		Clergyman	"
1						1			1		"	"
1					1			4 ³	1		Laborer	"
			1		1			6	1		Boilermaker	"
			1		1			7	1		Farmer	"
			1		1				1		"	"
1				1	1		2		1		Gardener	"
					1				1		Laborer	"
	1					1	6		1		"	"
	1					1	23			1	"	"
	1				1				1		Knitter	"
	1				1			2	1		Laborer	"
1					1		2		1		Varnisher	"
	1				1				1		Shoemaker	"
	1				1			1	1		Laborer	"
1					1			1	1		Servant	"
				1	1			4	1		"	"
	1				1				1		Housekeeper	"
	1				1				1		Servant	"
	1				1			5	1		Housekeeper	"
	1				1			7	1		"	"
1	1				1		3		1		"	"
	1				1		2		1		Housekeeper	"
1					1			1	1		"	"
			1		1				1		"	"
			1		1			2	1		"	"
			1		1			6	1		Home duties	"
			1		1				1		Housewife	"
				1	1		17		1		Servant	"
	1				1				1		"	"
	1				1				1		Servant	"
	1				1			1	1		Home duties	"
1					1			7	1		"	"
	1					1	5		1		Servant	"
1					1				1		"	"
1	1				1			1 ¹	1		Housewife	"
				1	1				1		"	"
				1		1			1		"	"
				1		1		3	1		Servant	"
				1		1			1		Home duties	"
				1		1		1	1		Painter	Toronto.
				1		1		4	1		"	"
	1				1		20		1		"	Orillia
								3		1	Teacher	Toronto.

TABLE No. 15.

Number of Articles made and repaired in the Tailors' Shop during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Coats.....	170	26
Vests	28	.....
Trousers (pairs).....	302	45
Combination Suits	12	.....
Coats, uniform	15	63
Trousers (pairs)	28	89
Overalls	18	.....
Total	573	223

TABLE No. 16.

Number of Articles cut out in the Tailor Shop to be made in the Halls, during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

Summer Jackets	114
Vests	48
Trousers (pairs)	36
Coats	24
	<u>222</u>

TABLE No. 17.

Number of articles made and repaired in the Shoe Shop during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Men's working shoes, (pairs).....	300	162
Men's leather slippers, (pairs).....	284	148
Women's Oxford tie shoes, (pairs).....	432	266
Men's Braces	216	.....
Total	1232	576

TABLE No. 18.

Work done in the Engineer's Department during the year ending September 30th 1891.

Put in 200 feet 2 inch return, in female basement.
 Put in 40 feet 1½ inch " " "
 Put in 60 feet 1 inch " " "
 Took down and put up radiator " "
 Put up hose reel.
 Put in new sink.
 Shortened gas pendants.
 Put in 100 feet 2 inch return pipe, west boiler house.
 Put in and made connection with 2 inch return.
 Put in 30 feet 1½ inch pipe, west boiler house.
 Put in new blow-off pipe, " " "
 Packed and made new joints and valves, west boiler house.
 Put in 350 feet new return pipe, east boiler house.
 Made new joints on boilers and packed all valves, east boiler house.
 Put in new sink, Bursar's house.
 Packed all globe valves, main building.
 Put up 60 feet new shafting, laundry.
 Put in 3 new washing machines, laundry.
 Put in hot, cold and steam pipes for laundry.
 Put up hanger and pulley on main shaft, laundry.
 Repaired old washing machines, laundry.
 Repaired boiler, laundry.
 Packed all valves, laundry.
 Repaired steam trap, kitchen.
 Repaired wire bed springs, halls.
 Repaired wire guards, halls.
 Repaired iron brackets on benches, halls.
 General repairs, water-closets, sinks, etc., etc.

TABLE No. 19.

Work and Products of the Farm during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Wheat (bushels)	703	1 01½	713 55
Oats "	1708	0 34	580 72
Hay (tons)	103	15 00	1545 00
Straw "	100	6 00	600 00
Corn fodder (loads)	340	1 00	340 00
Pasturage for fat cattle			200 00
Potatoes (bushels)	3430	0 40	1372 00
Turnips "	3025	0 20	605 00
Live hogs and pork			1731 02
Milk (gallons)	20558	0 20	4111 60
Total			11798 89

900 rods underdrain.

Fencing, road making, stumping etc. etc.

TABLE No. 20.

Products of the Garden during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Plants :			
Cauliflower.....	4000	75	30 00
Cabbage	1600	75	12 00
Tomato	2000	20	40 00
Bedding.....	8000	8	640 00
Pansy.....	3000	5	150 00
Strawberries (quarts).....	422	8	33 76
Thimbleberries “.....	156	12½	19 50
Radishes (bushels).....	20	1 00	20 00
“ (bunches).....	280	3	8 40
Onions.....	1546	2	30 92
“ (bushels).....	6½	1 15	7 48
Pumpkins.....	170	5	8 50
Parsley (bunches).....	25	2	50
Currants, red (quarts).....	1503	7½	115 23
“ black “.....	112	12½	14 00
Celery (roots).....	56	4	2 24
Cherries (quarts).....	496	8	39 68
Beans (bushels).....	783	10½	82 22
Carrots.....	321	50	160 50
“ (bunches).....	615	3	18 45
Gooseberries (quarts).....	592	10	59 20
Beets (bushels).....	151	60	90 60
“ (bunches).....	946	3½	30 27
Rhubarb “.....	2698	3	80 94
Melons.....	17	5	85
Cauliflowers (heads).....	1601	7¼	116 07
Grapes (pounds).....	2161	8¼	178 28
Corn, sweet (dozen).....	785	8	62 80
Peas (bushels).....	65	1 09	70 85
Cabbage (heads).....	7298	5½	394 09
Lettuce “.....	2400	2½	64 00
Apples (bushels).....	32	1 90	60 80
Tomatoes “.....	393	53	208 29
Spinach “.....	54	65	35 10
Asparagus (bunches).....	1422	5½	78 21
Raspberries (quarts).....	1098	10	109 80
Cucumbers.....	3086	2	61 72
Pears (bushels).....	14½	2 00	29 00
Parsnips “.....	135	60	81 00
Hardwood (cords).....	6	3 50	21 00
Total			3266 25

TABLE No. 21.

Number of articles made and repaired, and work done in the Carpenter's department, during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Locks, replaced or repaired		74
Chairs, common		60
“ arm		22
“ rocking		15
Window sashes		20
“ cords, put on		69
“ stops		52
“ blinds and rollers, put up	75	
“ blind sticks	75	
Windows, guard		14
Tables	4	11
“ covered with zinc		4
“ “ oil cloth		14
Ornamental stands for halls	64	
Keys, Yale and other locks	20	
Mat frames	6	
Benches and perforated seats		75
Violins		4
Pig troughs	12	
Clothes horse		1
Fire escape weight boxes	3	
Water closet seats	1	10
Doors		33
“ piggery	17	
Saw horses	2	
Gates	2	
Lambrequin poles	16	
Curtain boards	40	
Letter box, Orchard House	1	
Cues		25
Wall brackets for plants	22	
Gambrel sticks	13	
Racks for climbing plants, large	15	
Bread cutters		6
Platform for swill barrels	2	
Waggon reaches	3	
Hay racks		2
Waiters		2
Shelves for flowers	12	
Bureaus		6
Bedsteads		3
Cupboards		5
Step ladders	1	3
Sinks covered with zinc		3
Washstands		5
Baseboards		11
Sofas		2
Large brushes	10	12
Repaired fence under mountain.		
“ roof of butcher's house.		
“ mountain steps.		
“ sulky rake.		
“ stairs, main building.		
“ barn and stables on farm.		
“ gates at front entrance.		
Put in new floors, water closet, hall B, and billiard room, hall A.		
Made new covers for water tanks.		

TABLE No. 21.—*Continued.*

Number of articles made and repaired, and work done in the Carpenter's department, during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

Put up extra shelves, five store rooms.

“ picture moulding, matron's parlor and officers' dining room.

“ dancing platform in grove.

“ woodwork for line shaft in laundry.

Removed plaster and put on V matching, four dormitories and three bedrooms.

“ old floor, placed joists in concrete, and laid 6,000 feet maple flooring, female basements.

Re-arranged doors of new refrigerator, and put up iron work for sliding meat.

Closed open stair, and put on door in laundry.

Built green-house 18x60.

Replaced hinges on eighteen doors.

Put on new roof and fitted up house on farm.

Made new door in airing-court, fence and sidewalk from back door

Fitted up dispensary at Orchard House.

Made tank for drawing swill.

“ truck “ “

Laid track in new piggery for drawing swill.

Closed up space below balconies at Orchard House with lattice work.

Put eavetrough on old pig pen.

TABLE No. 22.

Articles made and repaired in the Sewing-rooms during the year ending September 30th, 1891.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons.....	1,064	754
Basques.....	23	
Bread covers.....	4	
Caps.....	38	
Carpet balls.....	987	
" (lbs.).....	426	
Carriage covers.....	2	
Chemises.....	627	1,514
Curtains (sets).....	44	
Coats (men's).....	9	949
Clothes bags.....	10	
Bedticks.....	98	738
Blankets.....		223
Cushions, chair.....	10	
" sofa.....	7	
Carpet, woven (yards).....	437	
Combinations.....		78
Drawers (pairs).....	896	1,425
Dresses.....	804	1,239
Handkerchiefs.....	46	
Fancy wall-pockets.....	6	
" picture frames.....	5	
" flower stands.....	4	
Embroidered banners.....	13	
" panels.....	28	
" table covers.....	13	
" pillow-shams.....	698	
Jackets.....	150	
Lambrequins.....	34	
Mantel drapes.....	10	
Mats (floor).....	195	
Mitts (pairs).....	346	192
Mufflers (men's).....	12	
Nightgowns.....	96	284
Neckties (men's).....	48	
Pants (pairs).....	70	1,072
Pillows.....	140	
Pillow-ticks.....	100	49
" slips.....	1,057	804
" shams.....	156	
Mattresses.....		164
Pudding cloths.....	90	
Sheets.....	1,225	948
Shirts.....	824	3,474
Shrouds.....	44	
Skirts.....	283	1,264
Socks (pairs).....	1,036	9,523
" footed.....	211	
Sofa covers.....	68	
Stockings (pairs).....	794	7,607
" footed (pairs).....	92	
Quilts.....		181
Screens, clothes.....	9	
Straw ticks.....	176	1,922
Table cloths.....	78	204
" napkins.....	42	
Tidies.....	51	
Toilet covers.....	49	
" mats.....	18	
Towels.....	789	210
Vests (men's).....	34	510
Waists.....	36	
Window blinds.....	113	
Total.....	14,775	35,328

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ONTARIO ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA

ORILLIA, 1st of October, 1891.

To the Inspector of Asylums, etc., Toronto :

SIR,—I write this, the fifteenth annual report of this Asylum, in our splendid new buildings, which we have occupied just six months, having brought our first consignment of inmates from the old Asylum on the 1st of April last, and continued bringing them thereafter from day to day, till the last arrived on the 15th of the same month. It is not necessary to repeat the remarks contained in my last year's report on the character, comfort and convenience of the new institution.

It is all and more than I then described it to be, and it is a great revelation to strangers and visitors, who express themselves as not having had the slightest conception of its extent and appearance.

The public, or that part of it who read the *Toronto Globe*, had a very fair description of it from the pen of bright "Madge Merton," accompanied by very good illustrations of the buildings, in the Saturday edition of 20th June. "Faith Fenton," in the *Empire*, wrote two very beautiful and sympathetic articles in January last, more particularly descriptive of the character and objects of the institution than of the buildings themselves. To both these young ladies, as well as the great journals they represent, a very large portion of the public is indebted for these descriptions. Many of the letters of application for admission since received contain the statement that the writer was led to make the application from having read one or other of the articles referred to.

In transmitting herewith the fifteenth annual report of the operations of this Asylum, I beg to say that on the 30th of September, 1890, we had in residence 157 males and 155 females (312). There were admitted during the year 82 males and 64 females (146). Of these 12 males and 12 females were admitted by the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, and 70 males and 52 females by medical certificate. The total number under care during the year was 458 (239 males and 219 females). Deaths, 33 (14 males and 19 females). Taken home by friends, 4 (3 males and one female). Transferred to Hamilton Asylum, one female. The total number died, discharged and transferred was 38 (17 males and 21 females), leaving in residence to-day 222 males and 198 females (420).

Admissions.

Early last winter I wrote to nearly every person who had made application for admission during the last five or six years, informing them we would be able to award admission in the early spring, and asking if they still desired to send their afflicted ones. Only about 100 of the 392 applications on file at that time took advantage of the opportunity to gain admittance. Many wrote that the parties for whom applications had been made had died in the meantime, others had removed to the North-West and United States, and some others had concluded to keep them at home. In many cases no answer was received. There are some cases to my knowledge where the parents or guardians are too poor to pay for medical examination, and are waiting from month to month with the hope of saving enough to pay these fees. This may appear to be a reflection on the medical profession, but it is not. No class of men give more gratuitous services than medical men, and it goes without saying that in the cases referred to, the medical men in the respective localities would gladly make the necessary examination if they were asked to do so. But it is proverbial that many poor men are our proudest men, and their pride will not permit them to ask for these gratuitous services. I might remark here that I can see no good or sufficient reason for medical examinations in cases of idiocy. Our form of history is so full and wide, and it has to be filled up with the assistance of the family, or other physician, and an affidavit as to the correctness of the information given by the person giving it, that I consider the medical certificates simply useless, and should in our case be done away with. Unlike insanity, idiocy is observable to the unprofes-

sional eye, and it would be impossible to impose on the institution, as such imposition could be detected at the threshold of the Asylum.

A large number of those admitted are children of school age, some of them sent here to attend our school, being unfitted from mental or physical imperfectness for attending the public schools. Some of them can neither speak nor walk, and surely it is not necessary to have two medical men make a professional examination, in addition to the history filled up by the family physician, to prove that the child can neither talk nor walk. The United States institutions do not require medical certificates, the fitness of the applicant for admission being left to the decision of the medical superintendent and the family physician. Therefore I would recommend that medical certificates, in form, etc., be dispensed with in the admission of idiots.

Application for Admission.

Although nominally we have on file 336 applications for admission (191 males and 145 females), not more than 60 of these are to the fore, or desire admission just now. These 60 are mostly of recent application, and the papers in these cases are in various stages of preparation. Practically, therefore, we are once more abreast of the public demand for accommodation, and at the present time have 130 available beds, or 70 after those now seeking admission are admitted. Occasionally we receive applications for the admission of very old people, who have entered their second childhood; and there is now in residence a woman in her 80th year, who is the mother of a large, well-to-do family, but whose mind has become weakened through some cause or other. Recently I received an application for an old man over 70 years of age, and who until recently was able to earn his own living, and now that he has become a burden to friends and municipality, they are trying to throw him upon the province. In justice to the few counties that have made provision for the care of such cases, they should not be received here. All county municipalities, or union of counties, should provide a home for the old and destitute in their midst.

Improvements.

Under the head of improvements may be mentioned the completion of our buildings, the erection of three cottages for employees, and fencing along the public road. These works were done by the Public Works Department. While under your supervision a refrigerator has been built on the basement story, and a very handsome conservatory and greenhouse. The conservatory is attached to the south wing of main building, with entrance to it from the basement and ground floors. The temperature will be regulated by steam taken from the main supply pipe of the south wing. With our own force of working inmates we have done wonders in the way of grading, road-making and draining, etc. Not the least of the works performed by them, with the attendants in charge, was the excavation of an artificial fish pond, 80 feet in diameter and about 4 feet deep. This pond is now full of pure spring water, and will, when the grounds are made up and finished, add very largely to the general effect. The land to the north has been thoroughly well drained, and the main drive to the Asylum is well on towards completion. As I write, the work of filling or terracing around main building is in progress by the contractors under the Public Works Department. We hope to have the face of terraces sodded before winter sets in. The land lying between the Asylum and the lake has been purchased, and if a gardener be appointed early in the spring, I hope to make a good start next year towards a splendid garden.

Improvements needed.

Under the head of wants, I would first of all mention coal vaults, in connection with our boiler house. It was a great mistake these were not put in at first, as they would not only be more convenient but would be a saving in expense. As it is now, the coal is handled so often it is estimated we lose about 100 tons. Five per cent. is the estimated

loss on every handling, so that our loss would more than put in the vaults. When this work is being done the boiler house should be enlarged to the north, in keeping with the extension to the south side. Another high pressure boiler will be required, and a shop for the engineer. If these improvements were made I do not think we would require anything more in connection with the buildings for some years, and we would then have it perfect in all its appointments.

Two more cottages should be built for employees, and the whole asylum property fenced in, and when this is done expenditure in future will be small in building and fencing.

A direct road to town is advisable for many reasons, which have been pointed out from time to time. It would not only shorten the distance by about one-third, but would avoid the difficult hills we ascend and descend now. When this site was chosen for the asylum, the direct road entered into consideration, and was favourably entertained by the minister in charge. In fact an appropriation of two thousand dollars was provided for it in 1887 or 1888, but owing to the crassness of the township council the matter was given up. I would therefore again respectfully call attention to the scheme, and recommend that it be put through next summer. Many of the farmers in the southern part of the township are in favour of it, and would, I have no doubt, contribute liberally to its construction.

Among the minor wants I may mention a piano and an organ for the assembly hall. The latter we require for Sunday services.

A handsome fountain, in keeping with its setting, will be required at the front entrance. An appropriation for trees and shrubs will also be required.

The Public Works Department should be asked to build a wharf or dock for the use of the institution, and provision should be made for the construction of two or three large root houses.

Our Schools.

During the year very fair progress has been made in the improvement of our children. The teachers have been faithful to their trust and the pupils have been much interested in their work. To properly understand and appreciate what we are doing in this respect the school must be seen, the methods examined and the results observed. A very fair display of our kindergarten work was on exhibition in Toronto during the meeting of the American teachers, and I venture to say that no work there created greater wonder and surprise than ours. It is needless to repeat, however, that we are greatly handicapped by only having three teachers where we should have at least six. About one-half of the children are neglected, while the classes under instruction are too large for each teacher. It is hoped, therefore, that at least three additional teachers will be appointed at once, and I cannot too strongly urge the advisability of making suitable appointments.

"The ideal teacher," as described by a gentleman of nearly 30 years experience in this work, is well educated, refined, intensely interested in her pupils, and has a professional zeal to grow in her work. She is original, striving to introduce new and bright methods, but not passing from subject to subject before the child has grasped the first. She is patient and energetic, sweet tempered but persistent, and to the influences of her education and character she adds the charms of personal neatness and attractive manners. She possesses naturally a well grounded religious sense which finds its best expression in self sacrifice, conscientious duty and instinctive kindness.

I would add to this, that as a rule, she should be one who has had more or less experience as a public school teacher, and has shown a natural aptitude for teaching. She should have a sufficient knowledge of music to enable her to teach her children to sing, and to be sufficiently expert at the piano to play such music as may be required for calisthenics and marching.

Teaching Trades.

I believe the time has come when we should have one or more manual teachers as we have many boys and girls who could be drafted into such classes. Tailoring is a trade that some of the boys would take up readily, and as our population has now reached such a number that additional help will be required in our serving rooms, I would recommend that a competent tailor be appointed to take charge of the males' clothing and instruct a class of boys at the same time. If this part of the work were taken from our seamstress, and only the female clothing and bedding left with her, she could take charge of a class of girls and teach them dressmaking.

Amusements.

We have endeavoured to give our children as much amusement as possible, and now, with our commodious and beautiful hall it will be possible to do much more in this respect. Several travelling opera companies entertained them at different times. The Rama Brass Band, composed of Indians exclusively, gave a concert, and Mr. William Thomson, with his usual forethought and generosity, sent the Longford Band for an evening. We are indebted to Mr. Thomson for many kindly acts, many treats to the children unostentatiously given, for which we are all extremely grateful.

Visitors.

A good many visitors pass through the asylum in the course of a year, many of whom are in genuine sympathy with our work. The majority, however, only display a morbid curiosity, and are greatly disappointed at not seeing more repulsive objects, or some species of wild animals, or something, well, they know not what. We were favoured with a visit from the Hon. Provincial Secretary and the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works in June, which was greatly enjoyed by our staff of officers and teachers, as such visits have the effect of aiding and encouraging them in their sometimes arduous duties. I believe I have so urged before that not only the ministers but the members of the Legislature should be familiar with all our public institutions and should visit them as often as they can, so that when matters come up in the Legislature concerning the public institutions they would be in a better position from personal observation to deliberate on them.

Officers and Employees.

I am very pleased to report that substantial harmony has prevailed in the asylum during the year, and a very marked disposition has been evidenced by all the officers and employees to perform their duties in the best interests of the institution, with a view to the comfort and welfare of our unfortunate but happy children.

No changes have occurred among the officers, much to my satisfaction, and but very few among the employees.

The time has now come when we should have the attendants in uniform, and I would recommend that provision be made to accomplish this during the winter.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. BEATON,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1891				157	155	312
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	12	12	24			
“ Medical Certificate.....	70	52	122	82	64	146
Total number under treatment during year.....	82	64	146	239	219	458
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered						
“ improved						
“ unimproved	3	1	4			
Total number of discharges during year.....	3	1	4			
Died	14	19	33			
Eloped						
Transferred		1	1	17	21	38
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1891				222	198	420
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				398	362	760
“ discharged	28	16	44			
“ died	133	126	259			
“ eloped	2		2			
“ transferred.....	13	22	35	176	164	340
“ remaining, 30th September, 1891				222	198	430
Number of applications on file 30th Sept., 1891.....				35	25	60

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1890, to 30th September, 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 25th of Sept., 1891)...	220	198	418
Minimum " " " (on the 29th of Jan., 1891) ...	154	153	307
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	67474	63760	131234
Daily average population	185	175	360

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.							
Married	1	1	2	1	7	8	
Widowed	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Single	81	62	143	397	354	751	
Total	82	64	146	398	362	760	
RELIGION.							
Presbyterians	17	10	27	72	62	134	
Episcopalians	17	17	34	83	88	171	
Methodists	21	13	34	95	94	189	
Baptists	4	1	5	10	15	25	
Congregationalists							
Roman Catholics	14	9	23	67	46	113	
Mennonites	2	1	3	8	4	12	
Quakers				3	1	4	
Infidels							
Other denominations		1	1	8	9	17	
Not reported	7	12	19	52	43	95	
Total	82	64	146	398	362	760	
NATIONALITIES.							
English ..	4	3	7	31	25	56	
Irish ..	2	3	5	29	25	54	
Scotch ..	1	4	5	21	15	36	
Canadian ..	75	54	129	287	270	557	
United States ..				3	6	9	
Other countries ..				11	8	19	
Unknown ..				16	13	29	
Total	82	64	146	398	362	760	

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1891.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District		2	2		4	4
Brant				5	5	10
Bruce	3	3	6	10	10	20
Carleton	1	2	3	15	8	23
Dufferin		2	2	1	3	4
Elgin				1	9	10
Essex		1	1	7	6	13
Frontenac	6	3	9	17	19	36
Grey	3	1	4	17	14	31
Haldimand	3	1	4	14	4	18
Halton	1		1	9	5	14
Hastings	3	3	6	5	11	17
Huron	3	1	4	17	16	33
Kent	1		1	5	11	16
Lambton	1		1	10	8	18
Lanark				6	4	10
Leeds and Grenville	3	2	5	13	5	18
Lennox and Addington	1		1	8	8	16
Lincoln		1	1	4	4	8
Middlesex	3	1	4	14	13	27
Muskoka District	2	1	3	7	3	10
Norfolk	1		1	7	5	12
Northumberland and Durham	1	1	2	12	14	26
Ontario	4	2	6	17	10	27
Oxford	3	1	4	11	9	20
Peel		5	5	2	13	15
Perth	2		2	8	6	14
Peterborough	1	2	3	2	7	9
Prescott and Russell		1	1		2	2
Prince Edward		1	1	1	5	6
Renfrew		2	2	1	8	9
Simcoe	7	4	11	31	20	51
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5	4	9	13	5	18
Victoria	2	2	4	8	7	15
Waterloo	3		3	9	4	13
Welland	2	2	4	3	6	9
Wellington	3	1	4	12	5	17
Wentworth		4	4	15	17	32
York	14	8	22	60	49	109
Not classed						
Total admissions	82	64	146	398	362	760

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1891.

COUNTIES.	ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....					1	1
Brant				1		1
Bruce	1	1	2	3	3	6
Carleton		1	1	4	4	8
Dufferin		1	1		1	1
Elgin					4	4
Essex				2	3	5
Frontenac	4	3	7	12	12	24
Grey	2		2	9	4	13
Haldimand.....				1		1
Halton					2	2
Hastings		1	1	2	4	6
Huron	1		1	5	2	7
Kent.....					3	3
Lambton				2	3	5
Lanark				4	1	5
Leeds and Grenville				5	2	7
Lennox and Addington				2	7	9
Lincoln				2	2	4
Middlesex				3	1	4
Muskoka District		1	1	2	1	3
Norfolk				5	5	10
Northumberland and Durham				4	3	7
Ontario				4		4
Oxford				2	1	3
Peel				1	3	4
Perth	1		1	5	2	7
Peterborough					3	3
Prescott and Russell.....					1	1
Prince Edward						
Renfrew		1	1	1	5	6
Simcoe		1	1	6	4	10
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	3	1	4	10	1	11
Victoria.....		1	1	2	1	3
Waterloo				1		1
Welland						
Wellington				1		1
Wentworth.....				1	6	7
York				10	6	16
Not classed						
Total admissions.....	12	12	24	112	101	213

TABLE No. 5

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
436	R. P.....	F.....	February 4th, 1887.	May 25th, 1891.....	Taken home by mother.
715	J. F.....	M.....	May 14th, 1891.	May 25th, 1891.....	" "
718	C. J. C.....	M.....	May 18th, 1891.	July 1st, 1891.....	" father.
529	C. McM. McB.	M.....	July 25th, 1888.	July 25th, 1891.....	" mother.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
822	H. McK ..	M.....	16	October 1st, 1890....	2	3	6	Ulceration of throat.
518	C. D.....	F.....	50	" 9th, ".....	2	3	23	General debility.
540	C. A.....	F.....	25	November 21st, ".....	2	2	2	Consumption.
615	H. A.....	M.....	10	" 24th, ".....	1	1	14	Worm fever.
583	W. S. R.....	M.....	10	December 6th, ".....	1	5	8	Epilepsy.
418	E. W.....	F.....	21	" 15th, ".....	4	8	9	Dysentery.
315	M. W.....	F.....	23	" 17th, ".....	8	3	.....	Phthisis.
589	R. G.....	F.....	9	January 21st, 1891....	1	.....	4	Epilepsy.
392	J. H. L.....	F.....	16	" 22nd, ".....	5	10	24	Epilepsy.
493	S. H.....	F.....	51	" 26th, ".....	2	10	.....	Heart failure.
541	J. R. B.....	M.....	51	" 28th, ".....	2	4	9	Consumption.
454	M. J. R.....	F.....	12	" 28th, ".....	4	1	2	General debility.
322	R. T.....	M.....	58	February 7th, ".....	8	4	16	Hernia.
289	A. M.....	M.....	26	" 9th, ".....	8	4	18	Pleurisy.
471	J. S. S.....	M.....	38	March 18th, ".....	3	1	4	Dropsy.
428	J. B.....	M.....	16	" 22nd, ".....	4	3	15	Scrofula.
620	M. I. B.....	F.....	41	" 24th, ".....	.....	3	1	General debility.
631	E. H.....	F.....	28	April 26th, ".....	.....	2	21	La grippe.
892	J. H. G.....	F.....	16	" 30th, ".....	1	4	.....	Phthisis.
434	A. E.....	M.....	20	May 26th, ".....	4	1	26	Heart disease.
622	M. D.....	F.....	42	" 31st, ".....	.....	3	26	Dropsy.
671	C. C. J.....	M.....	10	June 1st, ".....	.....	2	.....	Ulceration of bowels.
721	W. F.....	M.....	17	" 14th, ".....	.....	.....	21	General debility.
608	A. H. M.....	F.....	12	" 15th, ".....	.....	11	18	General debility.
875	L. M.....	F.....	14	July 6th, ".....	2	.....	10	Phthisis.
168	C. L.....	F.....	27	" 8th, ".....	13	8	8	Marasmas.
425	A. L. D.....	F.....	25	" 13th, ".....	4	10	23	Ulceration of bowels.
410	W. L.....	M.....	18	" 20th, ".....	5	7	.....	Brain fever.
666	F. M. R.....	M.....	10	" 21st, ".....	.....	3	13	Phthisis.
164	E. G.....	F.....	35	" 23rd, ".....	13	10	3	Epilepsy.
596	E. T.....	F.....	21	September 9th, ".....	1	6	.....	General debility.
660	E. B.....	F.....	5	" 15th, ".....	.....	5	15	Phthisis.
329	A. C.....	M.....	35	" 21st, ".....	6	1	.....	Liver complaint.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing in quinquennial periods, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	ADMITTED.			RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	29	18	47	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9
" 15 " 20 "	13	5	18	...	.....	.....	4	2	6
" 20 " 25 "	7	2	9	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
" 25 " 30 "	9	4	13	...	.....	.....	1	4	5
" 30 " 35 "	9	8	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 35 " 40 "	6	8	14	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
" 40 " 45 "	5	9	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
" 45 " 50 "	2	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 50 " 55 "	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
" 55 " 60 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 60 " 65 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 65 " 70 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 70 " 75 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 75 " 80 " .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 80 " 85 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 85 " 90 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 90 " 95 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	82	64	146	.....	.....	.....	14	19	33

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence, and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1891.

PERIODS.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under one month.....		7			
From 1 to 2 months.....		10			
" 2 " 3 "		11			
" 3 " 4 "		9			
" 4 " 5 "		13			
" 5 " 6 "		46			
" 6 " 7 "		5			
" 7 " 8 "		29			
" 8 " 9 "					
" 9 " 10 "					
" 10 " 11 "		2			
" 11 " 12 "		2			
" 12 " 18 "		15			
" 18 months to 2 years.....		5			
" 2 to 3 years		29			
" 3 " 4 "		64			
" 4 " 5 "		6			
" 5 " 6 "		25			
" 6 " 7 "		6			
" 7 " 8 "		9			
" 8 " 9 "		7			
" 9 " 10 "		40			
" 10 " 15 "		58			
" 15 " 20 "		22			
" 20 years and upwards.....					
Totals.....		420			

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of Patients who worked.	DAYS WORKED.		
		MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Carpenter's shop	1	197	.....	197
Tailor's shop.				
Shoe shop.....				
Engineer's shop.....	3	1030	.....	1030
Blacksmith's shop.....				
Msson work.....				
Repairing roads.....				
Wood yard and coal shed	3	513	.....	513
Bakery	1	145	.....	145
Laundry.....	13	620	3168	3788
Dairy	4	.....	1460	1460
Butcher's shop and slaughter house				
Piggery	2	730	.....	730
Painting				
Farm.....	35	6015	.....	6015
Garden.....				
Grounds				
Stable	3	1040	.....	1040
Kitchen.....	9	730	2255	2985
Dining rooms	13	1825	2770	4595
Officers' quarters	2	365	365	730
Sewing rooms.....	3	.....	864	864
Knitting	22	.....	2664	2664
Spinning				
Mending				
Wards.....	68	10950	11400	22350
Halls.....	3	430	.....	430
Storeroom	1	313	.....	313
General.....				
Total....	186	24903	24746	49649

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on 30th September, 1891, were originally received.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District.....		4	4
Brant.....	1	1	2
Bruce.....	5	5	10
Carleton.....	9	4	13
Dufferin.....		2	2
Dundas.....	4	3	7
Durham.....	3	1	4
Elgin.....	1	4	5
Essex.....	6	4	10
Frontenac.....	9	3	12
Glengarry.....	1		1
Grenville.....			
Grey.....	11	9	20
Haldimand.....	6	3	9
Halton.....	2	4	6
Hastings.....	6	10	16
Huron.....	10	11	21
Kent.....	3	3	6
Lambton.....	7	4	11
Lanark.....	3	1	4
Leeds.....	6	3	9
Lennox and Addington.....	5	8	13
Lincoln.....		2	2
Middlesex.....	8	5	13
Muskoka District.....	4	2	6
Nipissing District.....			
Norfolk.....	4	3	7
Northumberland.....	3	2	5
Ontario.....	10	6	16
Oxford.....	7	3	10
Parry Sound District.....			
Peel.....	2	8	10
Perth.....	6	1	7
Peterborough.....	1	5	6
Prescott.....		1	1
Prince Edward.....	1	3	4
Rainy River District.....			
Renfrew.....	1	5	6
Russell.....			
Simcoe.....	15	12	27
Stormont.....	5		5
Thunder Bay District.....			
Victoria.....	3	4	7
Waterloo.....	4	2	6
Welland.....	2	5	7
Wellington.....	6	4	10
Wentworth.....	6	9	15
York.....	36	29	65
Not classed, unknown, etc.....			
Total.....	222	198	420

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Homewood Retreat, Guelph, for the year ending 30th September, 1891.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1891.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1890	9	10	19			
Admitted during the year :—						
By Medical Certificate	5	5	10			
Total number under treatment during year				14	15	29
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	4	3	7			
“ improved		1	1			
Total number of discharges during year	4	4	8			
Died		1	1			
Eloped	1		1			
Transferred				5	5	10
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1891				9	10	19
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				67	55	122
“ discharged	47	42	89			
“ died	9	3	12			
“ eloped	2		2	58	45	103
“ remaining, 30th September, 1891				9	10	19

INEBRIATE BRANCH.

Remaining, October 1st, 1890	7		7			
Admitted during year	28	3	30			
Total number under treatment during year				35	2	37
Discharges during year	19	2	21			
Total number of discharges during year	19	2	21			
Died	2		2			
Eloped	1		1	22	2	24
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1891				13		13
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				162	19	181
“ discharged	143	19	162			
“ died	3		3			
“ eloped	3		3	149	19	168
“ remaining, 30th September, 1891				13		13

